The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1873.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 181.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

469 Wabash-av.

Having decided to discontinue business in Chicago, and to unite our Chicago and Cleveland business into one house at the latter place, we offer our entire stock of Miscellaneous Books at very low prices, the object being to reduce stock as rapidly as possible. Look at the prices below:

DICKENS. Riverside Edition. 28 vols., half calf.	$75.00
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We also have a very complete assortment of standard and current publications, in single volumes and sets, which we offer at one-third to one-half the regular prices. Mrs. Holmes' Novels, one dollar each. Globe Waverley Novels, eighty-five cents each. Mrs. Southworth's Novels, one dollar each. Marion Harland's Novels, one dollar each. A. S. Roe's Novels, one dollar each. Cooper's Novels, one dollar each. Miss Muhlbach's Novels, one dollar each.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

THE ALDINE FOR 1873.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.

All numbers delivered to subscribers from Chicago. Published monthly at $5.00 a year. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Subscriptions received by J. S. BAKER & CO., General Agents, 40 Walnut-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

The Manufacturers' NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Northwest Corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

Capital Paid In, - $500,000.
Surplus Fund, - - - - 80,000.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations, Capitalists, Banks, and Bankers respectfully solicited.

IRA HOLMES, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice Pres't, (Formerly Cashier Commercial Nat'l Bank of Chicago).
J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

The Northwestern Collecting Agency,

151 Monroe-st., Room 15,

WILL DO

ANY Business that Collectors do, on terms that SAFE Collectors do it. Claims in all parts of the Northwest COLLECTED or SECURED. Special terms to REGULAR customers. Inquire about the Agency, its responsibility, etc. For references and further details, send for circular or call at the office.

MERVIN TABOR, Manager.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF

WRENN & BREWSTER

IS REMOVED TO

96 Washington-st.

First-class Commercial Paper wanted.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

106 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and $1 will be deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

STATE-ST.

Savings Bank,

281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.

6 per cent compound interest allowed on deposits.

Money may be deposited and withdrawn at any time.

GEODFREY N. SHIPMAN,.....President
HENRY BROWN,.....Vice President
F. T. GARDNER,.....Cashier

COLLATERAL LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Funds on hand for First-Class Loans, at 7 per cent.

C. R. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

DIG.

In the business of collecting, the scale turns upon results and facilities, and we therefore invite a thorough investigation of ours. Neither will creditors bestow their claims where we ask but the lost fortunes upon them. We are not the lost fortunes upon them. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 115 Dearborn-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS

Adjusted by A. O. SLAUGHTER, Insurance Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison sts., Room 6. Will adjust claims against Home, Home Mutual Security, Germania, Chicago Fire, and other bankrupt Companies. Will also collect after dividends, cashed by F. W. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Insurance Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison sts., Room 6. Will resume business at his old quarters about the 20th inst. He politely invites his old friends to call, examine and reserve their orders.

GRANGER, Tailor and Draper,
138 and 140 South Clark-st., up stairs.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

HALL, HALL, HALL.

$2.50. $2.50. $2.50.

$2.50 Go to HALL'S, 217 West Madison-st., for fine Berlin Finish and Rembrandt Photos. The best cards made only $2.50 cents per dozen for thirty days.

$2.50 Bring the Babies to HALL'S, 217 West Madison-st. We always get perfect pictures. Berlin Cards only two dollars and fifty cents a dozen.

$2.50 Take your Old Pictures to HALL for fine copies. Art Gallery, 217 West Madison-st. Berlin and Rembrandt Cards only $2.50 per dozen.

$2.50 West Side people will save time and money, besides getting finer Photographs, by patronizing HALL, 217 West Madison-st.

$2.50 Everybody will save money, and get more artistic pictures by patronizing HALL, 217 West Madison-st. Berlin Cards only $2.50 a dozen.

PHTOGRAPHS.

HALL, 217 West Madison-st.,

Is bound to beat the World on Good Work and Cheap Prices.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.

Our lightning process overcomes the difficulties of cloudy weather. Proofs shown, and satisfaction given in all cases. Remember, HALL, 217 West Madison-st.

WATCHES.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

THE ALDINE FOR 1873.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL IN THE WORLD.

All numbers delivered to subscribers from Chicago. Published monthly at $5.00 a year. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Subscriptions received by J. S. BAKER & CO., General Agents, 40 Walnut-st., Chicago.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AT COST.

AND YET there remains a very large stock of FINE GOODS in our Retail Department, which we shall positively close out at actual cost. French Clocks and Bronzes, of our own importation; Fine Watches, Diamonds, Fine Gold Chains, Chain and Band Bracelets, Sterling Silverware, Tea Sets, Fruit Stands, Music Boxes, Statuary—in fact, our entire Retail Stock MUST BE SOLD. Our store is rented for dry goods store, and must give position March 1.

The only genuine closing-out sale of Fine Jewelry in the city.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

137 & 139 State-st.,

NEAR MADISON.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Rare Business Opportunity.

A wholesale and retail stock of China, Crockery, glass, plated ware, etc., etc., for sale, in one of the largest and most thriving cities in Eastern Iowa; no competition, being the only store of the kind in the city, and having the retail trade of 18,000 inhabitants. The wholesale or jobbing trade has been well attended to, and is in a very flourishing condition, and can be extended according to the energy and enterprise of the proprietor. Stock amounts to about 13,000. The building is owned by the proprietor, who will give a very favorable lease. Will be sold for half cash and half in good Chicago real estate.

For further particulars inquire of

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Messrs. Bell Mann & Co., Perfumers:

Gentlemen: I am instructed to say that your several requisites for the toilet have, by their superior merits, conduced greatly to our personal comfort, and are in consequence entitled to a space in our boudoir.

Dr. CONDRIN, Sec'y for Alexis.

For sale by all Druggists.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.

I have a one-horse truck with which I am prepared to do hauling by the load or year, at very low rates. For further particulars address E P G, Tribune office.

Notice.

Large list of Stores, Offices, and Dwellings offered for rent in another page, by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRANGER has arrived from the East, having purchased a fine selected and large stock of imported seasonable goods, will resume business at his old quarters about the 20th inst. He politely invites his old friends to call, examine and reserve their orders.

GRANGER, Tailor and Draper,
138 and 140 South Clark-st., up stairs.

REMOVALS.

The Western News Company.

REMOVAL.

The business of THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY has been removed to the New Building, Nos. 42 & 44 Randolph-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. The premises on West Randolph-st., heretofore occupied by them, are for rent, together or separately.

TO RENT.

No. 40 Randolph-st., four-story and basement Store, 25x100, completely finished throughout, heated by steam. A fine location for almost any light Wholesale business. Apply to J. R. WALSH, 42 & 44 Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

HARTMAN BROS.,

WHOLESALE

WINES & LIQUORS,

TO

266 & 268 South Halsted-st.,

CORNER HARRISON.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY EVENING.

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK & WHEELER

HAVE REMOVED TO

169 RANDOLPH-ST., near LaSalle.

With increased facilities in our New Store, we shall keep always on hand the best and largest stock of

RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, AND ALL KINDS OF

Rubber Goods,

To be found West of New York, at less than Eastern prices. Send for Price Lists.

REMOVAL.

J. P. DALTON

WILL REMOVE TO

80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

REMOVAL.

THE JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to 150 LaSalle-st. Good men wanted as agents. Liberal terms offered.

F. BABCOCK, General Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM

186 East Madison-st.

Particular attention given to sales of real estate, both at public and private sale.

Auction sales of real estate a specialty.

Our spring sales of real estate at auction will commence in March. Lists of property for said sales solicited.

Forty Acres.

FOR SALE—The handsomest high ground in Cook County, at Washington Heights. Beautiful groves; choice bearing orchards, 300 trees; two good houses, and outbuildings; commands a fine view of Morgan Park and the new College to be erected there next season, only 1 1-2 miles distant; excellent water, and always healthy. Very choice property for country seats and subdivision.

C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

ATTENTION

Is called to the long list of Real Estate, Improved and Unimproved, in all parts of the city, including many

BARGAINS.

JOSEPH C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 EAST MADISON-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

State-st., north of VanBuren, 25 feet front.
Douglas-place, east of Indiana-av., 80 feet front.
Also 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80 acres at Washington Heights.

For Sale.

Improved and Unimproved, in all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

ToManufacturers.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

For sale, 150 feet on Grove-st., near Twenty-second-st., same frontage on river, 225 feet deep, with two good, substantially built stone and brick buildings, 100 by 40 and 50 by 80, suitable for heavy manufacturing business. Will be sold at a bargain and on very favorable terms.

G. A. DELAND, 198 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

15,000 6,267

YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS invited to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead. Six Styles. Adapted to Parlor, Library, Dining-room and Office. Occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. Elegant, unique, and economical. Sold on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 W. Madison-st

OFFICE MEN, LOOK AT THE

Empire Office Desk.

Combines both a high and low Desk, at which two can write at the same time. Has all the conveniences of other Desks, and is convertible in an instant into a perfect bed. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 W. Madison-st.

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOUSE,

Cor. State and VanBuren-sts.

This handsomely furnished and centrally located house is now open for the reception of guests.

GRANT & CUDNEY, Proprietors.

ART GALLERY.

FOR

$3 QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, GO TO BRAND'S, $3

Whose work is kept up to the VERY HIGHEST STANDARD of Photographic excellence.

Studio, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 MR. BRAND Gives critical supervision to all the work done in his establishment, and not a picture leaves it that he does not carefully scrutinize. $3

Studio, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 Family Groups $3

BRAND has instruments and light especially adapted for Family Groups. BRAND'S POPULAR ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

COPYING.

$3 TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends $3

To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied.

BRAND'S ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's PHOTOGRAPHS. $3

BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

596 Wabash-av.

$3 CLOUDY WEATHER $3

Don't allow cloudy weather to deter you from going to BRAND'S. It is generally supposed a bright sunshine produces a finer picture, but to the contrary, "CLOUDY WEATHER" gives a more SOFT and DELICATE SHADE. "SHADOW" and "REMBRANDT" Pictures, in the finest Berlin finish, for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN, at

BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 PROOFS. $3

Mr. Brand shows you PROOFS of every negative," does NOT restrict you to

ONE SITTING,

And guarantees all Photographs taken in his Studio satisfactory in every particular.

ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

COAL.

Office, No. 19 Chamber of Commerce.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

The finest quality of Hard Coal shipped to this market.

	Delivered.	In Yard.
Large Egg Coal, cash	$12.00	$11.00
Small Egg Coal, cash	12.00	11.00
Range Coal, cash	12.00	11.00
Nut Coal, cash	12.00	11.00

Having our Steam Breaker now running we are prepared to deliver all sizes of prepared Coal free from dirt and from under cover. Also on hand

Briar Hill (Erie) Coal.....$10.50 per ton

Medway, Blossburg, and Wilmington COALS.

Yards: Twenty-second-st. Bridge, Indiana-st. Bridge.

COAL.

THE FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.

All grades of Coal screened and delivered to any part of the city, in nice condition. Wilmington and other grades, $6.50; Lackawanna Coal, $11.00.

T. B. EVANS,
241 Twenty-second-st., cor. Clark.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

136 STATE-ST.,

Sole Northwestern Agents for Beck's Fancy Programmes, Ornaments, Pictures, Reliefs, and Rosettes. Call and inspect them.

DOREMUS' STEAM LAUNDRY,

No. 205 South Paulina-st.
Office, 110 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE.

MAIZE FLOUR! MAIZE FLOUR!

JONES & STANDING'S PATENT.

A Substitute for Corn Starch and Buckwheat Flour.

CHEAPER AND HEALTHIER.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

S. H. McCREA & CO.,
187 East Washington-st., General Agents.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Tubular Boiler, 4x12 feet, 84 2¾ inch flues.
One Tubular Boiler, 5½x11, 38 3 inch flues.
One Tubular Boiler, 3½x10, 38 3 inch flues.
One Tubular Boiler, 3½x10, 42 3 inch flues.
Two Tubular Boilers, 3½x15, 34 3 inch flues.
Locomotive Boilers from 6 to 20 horse.
Also, one Locomotive Boiler, 4x16 feet, 50 3 inch flues, 12 feet long, at a great bargain.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS,

Nos. 56, 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Shot Tower.

N. B.—All kinds of Boiler and Sheet Iron Work made to order.

SAMPLE TEA FOR SALE,

75 cents per Pound.

HATFIELD & CO.,

Corner State and South Water-sts.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

Broom Corn.

We have in store and subject to our order, upward of 500 tons of Broom Corn of the crop of 1872, a large proportion of which is choice Green Brush, Stalk Braid, and Hurl. Call on the undersigned, at 146 South LaSalle-st., between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

E. JOHNSON & CO.

WANTED.

Lumber Salesman Wanted.

A No. 1 man, who understands the business thoroughly and who has an acquaintance in the country. Address L. SUMMERS, in care of Carrier No. 69.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Solicitors, specials, and local agents wanted all through Northern Illinois. Only gentlemen of ability and character with successful records need apply (personally or by mail) at 158 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Best compensation. JNO. I. D. BRISTOL, General Agent, United States Life,

MUSICAL.

THE

KNABE

GOLD MEDAL

PIANO!

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY

PAULINE LUCCA.

SOLD BY

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390, 392, 394, 396

WABASH-AV.

GENERAL AGENTS.

STEINWAYS'

SQUARE GRANDS.

We desire to call the attention of those who still prefer a piano of the square form to STEINWAYS' SQUARE GRANDS, with the new patented "Duplex Scale." This improvement adds immensely both to the power and evenness of tone, and makes the STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND incomparably superior to any other Square Piano.

STEINWAYS'

NEW PARLOR GRAND

Is another evidence of the extraordinary value of the "Patent Duplex Scale." It has all the power, volume, and effectiveness of the former full grand, while it is but 6 feet 8 inches long, precisely the length of the Square Piano, and has the further advantage of the natural and graceful form that no Square Piano can claim; while the price is within $50 of Steinways' highest priced Square Piano. The demand for

STEINWAYS'

SUPERB UPRIGHTS

Has continued so large since the holidays that our late large stock is almost exhausted, but such supplies will shortly arrive as will enable us to fill all orders with but little delay.

SMITH & NIXON,
162 State-st.

BURDETT ORGANS.

We beg to announce that henceforth we shall be able to supply all orders for the various styles of these matchless instruments.

Special attention is directed to the elegant New Styles put up in those elegant "Imperial" and "Corinthian" Cases, a large assortment of which may constantly be seen at our Warerooms.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

THEO. J. ELMORE & CO.,

46 East Van Buren-st.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in American and Foreign Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, and Organs. Agents for the celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, and General Northwestern Agents for the EMERSON PIANO. Violin and Guitar Strings a specialty. Orders for tuning promptly attended to. Particular attention given to binding Music. New Pianos and Cabinet Organs to rent, and, in case of purchase, amount paid for rent to apply.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

Stores, Lofts, and Offices in all parts of the burnt district.

Several Offices in the Bryan Block, after May 1.

Inquire of

DREW & NEWBURY,
Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR RENT.

Stores, Offices and Dwellings

In all parts of the city. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Store, 179 Madison-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

Notice.

Large list of Stores, Offices, and Dwellings offered for rent in another page, by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

CHOICE OFFICES in the elegant stone front building northwest corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. See plat at our office. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Auction and Commission business, at Nos. 31 and 33 South Canal-st., Chicago, under the firm name of

TAYLOR & HARRISON.

A. W. TAYLOR, New York.
N. P. HARRISON, Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The sale of Educational Shares, and half shares, at $150 and $75 each, for ten and five terms of Musical Instruction, will finally close on the 1st of March, 1873.

H. GOLDBECK, 302 Indiana-av.

REAL ESTATE.

Active Demand for Near Residence Property.

Necessity for Extension of Horse-Railway Lines.

Speculation in Suburban Lands---Fine Residences Hard to Sell.

Sales Indicative of Values---Decline in Office Rents---Money on Mortgages---Philadelphia Fire Traps.

Transfers for the Week.

There has been an apparent increase of activity in real estate transactions in the last week, purchases of ground both for actual occupation and improvement, and also for speculation are decidedly on the increase. A large area of ground in the vicinity of the termini of the various horse railways is being taken for actual occupation, and the greatest activity in building this spring will be in these quarters. The demand for a medium class of dwellings costing from $3,000 to $4,000, on ground worth from $100 to $200 per front foot is considerably in excess of the supply. The unusual severity of the winter and the delays that have been experienced during the last two months, in transit by steam-cars to more distant suburban points, has made all cheap residence property within the reach of horse-cars seem more desirable, and will probably exercise a wholesome check upon the tendency of the city to spread out too rapidly. There is a real necessity for the extension of the lines of every horse railroad in the city, to meet the demand for the class of residence property above mentioned. In the direction of Central Park and Douglas Park the city has grown a mile beyond the means of transit afforded by the horse-railways. Its further progress in those directions is seriously retarded by the policy of the West Side Railway Company in not extending their lines. A similar obstacle prevents the improvement of all that district of the South Division between State street and Cottage Grove avenue south of Douglas place. The horse-railways were chartered for the convenience of the people as well as for the profit of the stockholders of the railroads, and while the companies are making over 20 per cent per annum on their stock, there seems no reasonable excuse for not extending their lines. The Indiana avenue line and the Madison street line should each be extended at least a half a mile, if not a whole mile, this summer. Some new line also should diverge either from the Blue Island line or the Van Buren street line toward Douglas Park. The lack of these extensions has forced a large population to leave the city entirely, and take up their residences in suburban towns ten miles away, the inconvenience of which, as before mentioned, has been seriously felt this winter. There will always be a portion of the business men of the city who will select suburban towns for residence, in accordance with their taste, but the present deficiency of horse railway facilities is driving many there whose business would be better suited by a nearer residence if they could get house-room at reasonable rates within reach of horse-cars.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

The speculative inquiry for property is still to a great extent for suburban lands and lots, and the greatest activity is on the several lines radiating westward beyond Central Park, in the vicinity of the proposed new Northwestern car shops, southwestward beyond the new manufacturing district, and southward toward the South Park. In all these directions and quarters ground is held at least 10 per cent higher than last fall. Northwestward, also, along the lines of the new Chicago & Pacific, the new Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the new line of the Northwestern, as far as Irving Park, there is active speculating trading in land, and prices have advanced 10 to 15 per cent since last fall.

FINE RESIDENCES.

A month ago there was a good demand for fine residences, costing from $25,000 to $50,000, but the number of customers for these is always limited. Some of them have purchased within a month, and others have dropped out of the market, so that for the present there seems but little inquiry.

THE DECLINE IN OFFICE RENTS

has been quite marked within the past six months, and an average reduction of over 20 per cent has been made since last fall. For stores, banking and insurance offices there has also been considerable reduction in the last month, though one prominent corner office was rented yesterday at a full price. The Fifth National Bank taking the first floor office in the new "Merchants' Building," northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle (office 33x72) at the fair rental of $8,000 per annum for five years.

INDICATIONS OF VALUES.

Among important sales made within the past week, at prices indicative of values in their neighborhoods, were:

The four-story block of four stores on Canal street, next south of the Barnes House, sold by Messrs. Wilson & Montgomery for $119,000. The block is 79 feet front, and the lots 175 feet deep. The property is now rented for $16,000 per annum.

An undivided fifteen acres, fronting west and north in the angle of Humboldt Park, was sold by Jacob Weil & Co. for $38,500.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES

is more freely offered than a week ago, though there is no reduction in rates of interest. During January, when there was a larger demand than now for loans on real estate, some of the loan agents took advantage of the necessities of borrowers to charge 5 per cent commission for negotiating any loan for any sum less than $5,000 for any term of years, thus making the borrower pay from 1 to 2 per cent per annum for money in addition to the market rate. This is nearly double the rate of commissions usually charged, and the attempt to maintain it now shows that even well-known loan agents take advantage of both the borrower and lender in this way, there is a promising opening for more competition in the loan agency business.

PHILADELPHIA VS. CHICAGO.

In the following letter from Mrs. Swisshelm, at Philadelphia, she desires to take back some things said about Chicago at the time of the Chicago fire. After a look around Philadelphia, she concludes that what she said about Chicago was sensational, a conclusion in which everybody conversant with the facts will concur:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My conscience moves me to repentance and confession of sins, in the form of public acknowledgment to the people of Chicago, for the many charges I have made against them, through your columns and those of other journals, of being sinners, above all who dwell in the Jerusalem of anointed government, in the matter of "wooden warts" used as architectural ornaments. Somehow my attention was first especially attracted to these excrescences in the proud city of the West, and, long before her calamity, I spoke of her as being eminently fitted up for a great fire. The fire that did come was not so great as the one I feared, and if it has really taught your people that no business-centre can be so fire-proof as to stand while a mile square of wooden houses are burned to windward in a gale, they bought their experience cheap, if they use it wisely. I do not think that at any time I overestimated the folly of the people of Chicago in their lavish use of kindlings, but I did them great wrong in assuming that this crime was local, or, at most, Western.

The fate of the splendid business-centre of Boston proved that the love of cheap finery has not been confined to the West, but must have had its headquarters in the Athens of America, and extended its right wing away down East to Portland, else a fire-cracker never could have sent that city to the clouds, as a contribution to the family of silver linings. Yet, with all the terrible teachings of the past, I have taken it for granted that Eastern cities, generally, were reasonably fire-proof, and, in my present visit to the home of the Quakers, have been greatly surprised to notice the extent to which it is a "vain show." There, where brick, and stone, and marble, and metal are so abundant as to leave no shadow of excuse for work of safety, where there are such eminent facilities for erecting a permanent city, we have a grand bonfire all piled up and ready for a match. For the wooden floors and stairways, there is the excuse of economy; by using them, families of moderate means can afford much more commodious houses than in fire-proof buildings; but the wooden bay-windows and cornices, in their best aspect, are to architecture what galvanized jewelry is to a woman's toilet, and, of these, we have quite enough here to burn ten such cities as Philadelphia.

As the people of this city were most generous to Chicago in her hour of need, you owe her a return in words of warning. Terrible examples need to be improved, and the press everywhere should teem with line upon line, and precept upon precept, against the stupendous folly of building such miserable mantraps as our American cities and towns. There is a great deal said about the folly of treating our railroad disasters as accidents for which nobody is to blame; but are our house-burnings accidents? Is a community any less guilty when it builds a town liable in any high wind to be swept out of existence, than a company which employs defective machinery, and so imperils human life?

Even the economy of wooden floors, stairways, doors, and frames, is of a piece with that of using worn-out boilers to save the expense of getting new. The labor and money which builds Boston and Chicago twice would have built them once so that they would have required no second building, and saved all the valuable lives and personal property lost in the great conflagrations. The cost of taking down the wooden ornaments which disgrace our cities, replacing our wooden stairways with stone or iron, and incasing our pine floors in tile and plate, would be a small item compared to the loss likely to accrue from their destruction by their natural enemy, fire. We wonder at the folly that built cities at the base of Mt. Vesuvius! Is ours any less in building them so that their existence depends on an accidental or intentional use of a match, when wind and weather favor their destruction? I am,

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR.—In architectural circles, during the past week or two, there has been considerable talk, and some efforts put forth, by some of our architects, to obtain an extension of the time specified in which to prepare plans for the new Court House and City Hall. They maintain that the time given is entirely too short to enable them to fully digest the requirements of the city and county, and that, unless more time is allowed, the result will be that, instead of well-arranged plans and imposing elevations, there will be presented, on the 15th of March next, but a sorry set of illy-arranged plans and elevations, which, if constructed, would hardly do credit to any of our county towns claiming the title of city. Among the architects who want no extension of the time allowed, it is strongly suspected that the movement is under the control of those who are behind in their work, or those who wish to get up different plans from those already under way; or it may be the results of the combined movements of both of the latter. It is to be hoped that no extra time will be allowed, for it is certainly unfair that those who have labored almost night and day in order to have their plans ready by the required time should be compelled to wait the convenience of those who have gone to work so leisurely that they now find themselves far behind. A very natural inference is that those who wish to prepare new plans are not exactly the persons to delay this "consummation," when the city and county must suffer from the delay so caused. Besides, the advertisement put forth inviting the architects to have plans prepared by a certain time, for a new City Hall, reads very much like a contract, and any delay *might* become the basis of litigation.

T. SQUARE.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lowe av, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,200.

Clinton st, bet Carroll av and Fulton st, w f, 73½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $21,000. Timothy Wright to Carille Mason & Co.

Wallace st, 97½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130½ ft, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $800.

North av, 73 ft e of Shober st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Bismarck st, 553 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Bismarck st, 480 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Stanton av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,500.

Nineteenth st, 125 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Nineteenth st, 100 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Halsted st, s of and near Nineteenth st, e f, Lots 3 and 4, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $20,000. Joseph Fisher to Willard & Zander.

Thirteenth place, s w cor of Paulina st, n f, Lots 1 and 2, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Sub Lot 1 of Lots 17 to 21, in Block 4, Magee & High's Addition, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,850.

Ogden av, between Polk and Taylor sts, s e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,400.

Harrison st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana st, bet North Clark and Dearborn sts, s f, 26 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,000.

Whitehead, 200 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x134 ft, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, s f, 100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Thirteenth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 37, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $850.

Hastings st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 54, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 55, adjoining the above, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lots 30, 31, and 32, in Block 2, Holstein, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $950.

Cooper st, 288 ft s of Fullerton av, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $500.

Hermitage av, bet Polk and York sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Diversey av, 221 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 26 and 27, of Lot 1, in Block 2, of Hambleton et al s ¼ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3; also, Lots 1 to 3, in w part of Block 2, of Busby's s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $12,000.

Calumet av, n e corner of Sixty-third st, w f, 61x150 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 2 to 6, and 45 to 49, in Block 8, of Pbare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $2,000.

THE DECLINE IN OFFICE RENTS

has been quite marked within the past six months, and an average reduction of over 20 per cent has been made since last fall. For stores, banking and insurance offices there has also been considerable reduction in the last month, though one prominent corner office was rented yesterday at a full price. The Fifth National Bank taking the first floor office in the new "Merchants' Building," northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle (office 33x72) at the fair rental of $8,000 per annum for five years.

INDICATIONS OF VALUES.

Among important sales made within the past week, at prices indicative of values in their neighborhoods, were:

The four-story block of four stores on Canal street, next south of the Barnes House, sold by Messrs. Wilson & Montgomery for $119,000. The block is 79 feet front, and the lots 175 feet deep. The property is now rented for $16,000 per annum.

An undivided fifteen acres, fronting west and north in the angle of Humboldt Park, was sold by Jacob Weil & Co. for $38,500.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES

is more freely offered than a week ago, though there is no reduction in rates of interest. During January, when there was a larger demand than now for loans on real estate, some of the loan agents took advantage of the necessities of borrowers to charge 5 per cent commission for negotiating any loan for any sum less than $5,000 for any term of years, thus making the borrower pay from 1 to 2 per cent per annum for money in addition to the market rate. This is nearly double the rate of commissions usually charged, and the attempt to maintain it now shows that even well-known loan agents take advantage of both the borrower and lender in this way, there is a promising opening for more competition in the loan agency business.

PHILADELPHIA VS. CHICAGO.

In the following letter from Mrs. Swisshelm, at Philadelphia, she desires to take back some things said about Chicago at the time of the Chicago fire. After a look around Philadelphia, she concludes that what she said about Chicago was sensational, a conclusion in which everybody conversant with the facts will concur:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My conscience moves me to repentance and confession of sins, in the form of public acknowledgment to the people of Chicago, for the many charges I have made against them, through your columns and those of other journals, of being sinners, above all who dwell in the Jerusalem of anointed government, in the matter of "wooden warts" used as architectural ornaments. Somehow my attention was first especially attracted to these excrescences in the proud city of the West, and, long before her calamity, I spoke of her as being eminently fitted up for a great fire. The fire that did come was not so great as the one I feared, and if it has really taught your people that no business-centre can be so fire-proof as to stand while a mile square of wooden houses are burned to windward in a gale, they bought their experience cheap, if they use it wisely. I do not think that at any time I overestimated the folly of the people of Chicago in their lavish use of kindlings, but I did them great wrong in assuming that this crime was local, or, at most, Western.

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...INGTON.

...Panic in Congress on the Credit Mobilier Report.

Passage of the Bill for the Distribution of the Geneva Award.

Sharp and Personal Debate Between Butler and Kerr.

Proceedings in the Investigations Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The excitement over the forthcoming report of the Poland Investigating Committee has now reached such a height that it may be said that Congress is struck with a moral panic. The outline of the report, which was given in the despatches of Thursday last, is universally admitted to be correct, even by the members of the Committee themselves. Brooks is so far assured of the fate in store for him, that he is laboring night and day with his Democratic colleagues to avoid a vote of expulsion.

A movement has sprung up, moving in "carpet-bag" quarters, to induce Ames to resign so as to avoid the inevitable fight which a resolution to expel him alone among the Republican members will occasion. Ames, however, will not be a party to this compromise, and says that things must now take their logical course. If Congress desires to expel him it can do so.

The report of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, contrary to general expectation, will doubtless be submitted on Monday next. It was thought, when this Committee took up the consideration of the Central Pacific Railroad, that it would prove a work of such magnitude that the report would not be ready for a week or ten days, but the Committee have obtained about all the information on this subject available, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of course they cannot go to California, nor wait for papers and persons to come from that region, for further evidence, and hope to report during the session. From what they have been able to get, however, it is perfectly plain that the Contract Company that built that road was in all its essential features, practically the same kind of a concern as the Credit Mobilier, and that its operation and results were the same as those of the Union Pacific ring, so far as the nature of the case would permit. One consideration that is hastening the completion of this report in order that it may be submitted Monday, is the fact that it will show indubitably and conclusively, that if the gentlemen who have dabbled in the Credit Mobilier stock did so with a knowledge of what the corporation really was, and if they failed to dispose of their stock after ascertaining that the character of the concern was, they are guilty to a degree equal to the worst construction that has been put upon the charges made against them. The summing up of this report will bring forward this conclusion in a manner that will leave no room for doubt, besides adducing many other things which it is thought are indispensable to enable Congressmen to decide on the questions arising out of the report of Judge Poland's Committee. For these reasons, the completion of the report is being pushed with all the rapidity possible, and it is hoped that it will be finished in time for use as an invaluable explanatory accompaniment to the Poland report.

SHERMAN—GARFIELD.

The developments in the case of Judge Sherman, wherein General Garfield and others are involved, have had a tendency to stiffen the back bones and harden the hearts of many, who have heretofore been inclined to view the Credit Mobilier sufferers in a charitable light. They say that the Sherman letter, opening up as it does a new field of infamy in an unexpected quarter, is additional proof that the most damnable corruption really exists, and that it has pervaded all ranks, and that examples must be made of the offenders who have been convicted, and that only the most severe measures towards them will suffice to check an evil which is grown so gigantic, and is spreading with such rapidity Considerable indignation is also manifested on the floor of the House at the fact that within the last two days Garfield has been quite frequently called to the chair by Speaker Blaine to preside temporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair heretofore has been an unusual thing, and that he is now called so often is regarded as an effort to give him a better standing than he is entitled to, and to give him such weight as belongs to one who is held in high esteem in official circles, as will influence the House when his case is to be voted on.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FUNDING LOAN.

The Treasury to-day issued seven millions of new 5 per cents to the Syndicate on receipt of certificates and deposits of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds as security for payment. One million was issued yesterday on the same conditions, and from time to time new issue bonds will be delivered to the Syndicate, as called for by them.

PART PAID POSTAGE.

The Attorney General has sent to Postmaster General Creswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the Postal act which has been construed by the Post Office Department warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage, is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawfully collected.

SPANISH RECOGNITION.

The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French Government has given rise to the report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee held a secret session this morning, and adjourned till 1½ o'clock, when Vice President-elect

WILSON

was recalled, and his attention was called to a despatch sent to the New York *Times* on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock. Senator Stockton asked the witness if he had authorized the contradiction. The witness replied he had a conversation with General Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The despatch was the substance of a conversation he had with General Boynton. The witness would take the word of General Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy.

SENATOR PATTERSON

was recalled, and testified that his conversation with Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1868. It probably occurred during the session of 1866-7, while a member. The money was paid for the stock by the witness. The receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas, in point of fact, he received 300 shares, and put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON

was sworn. The attention of the witness was called to the despatch of Sept. 16 in relation to Senator Wilson. He testified he sent the despatch to the *Times* while serving that paper to accommodate its special correspondent, who was out of town. The despatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness, but not submitted to Senator Wilson before being sent. Mr. Wilson stated nothing about his wife having an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

SENATOR HARLAN

was recalled. He read a lengthy statement to the effect that Dr. Durant's cyntribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, not the result of any intimation from the witness, or from any one at the instance of the witness. It was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by the witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied. He did not think Dr. Durant offered to influence his official action. He believed Dr. Durant made the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend, and from the conscientious belief on his part that it would be a benefit for the State, where he (Durant) held a large property interest, and for the Nation that the witness should be returned to the Senate. This contribution was received in good faith for the purpose named by the donor, and he believed was applied in the same way as a contribution from any other personal friend. His reception and use had no reference whatever to the donor's connection with any public or private enterprise. It was received and applied with the same motive which has led the witness at the suggestion of friends on various occasions to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums for the benefit of other candidates for office, State or National, just as he aided, less than a year since, to collect considerable sums to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, for defraying the expenses of election of members of the Legislature, which would be required to elect United States Senators' the desire to secure the re-election of certain eminent United States Senators being no small part of the motive influencing donations. As to the dates of the drafts, although the witness was unable to give definite information, it is his belief that they were received after the date of the Iowa October election. They were both received at the same time. They probably bear different dates. Neither of them was cashed immediately after its receipt. One of them was probably deposited, and checked out afterwards. The cashing of one of them was probably deferred until late in the autumn, possibly in the winter. One of the checks was possibly cashed in the autumn or winter following the October election of 1865. As to whom these funds were sent to for use, the witness had no data to make a complete exhibit. The funds passed, in fact or by anticipation, from time to time, into the hands of friends, and were applied by them either to reimburse expenses previously incurred or to pay current demands for which no account was ever required. The amounts handed to friends for expenses would exceed the amount of both checks. Since yesterday the witness, at the wish of the Committee, conversed with personal friends in reference to persons to whom these funds were intrusted, or who were thus reimbursed, with a view to refresh his memory. Funds were sent to B. S. Noble, of Iowa, as before stated. Funds were intrusted to Mr. Gurley, at one time United States Attorney for the District of Iowa. Something was handed to Colonel William Penn Clark, now of this city; to Colonel T. H. Stanton, United States Army, to reimburse expenditures made by them. Three hundred dollars were sent to T. S. Woolson, member of the State Senate, at Mount Pleasant, the place of residence of witness, with instructions to use as much as was necessary to pay hotel bill, carriage hire, and services of messengers during the contest, over $200 dollars of which, however, he afterwards returned, stating that he needed but little. The witness has an impression that part of these funds went into the possession of Elijah Sells, through the hands of other parties, without Sells knowing the source from which it came, but he (witness) had not yet been able to trace it. There were others whose bills were paid, who disbursed funds to defray expenses, whom the witness is unable to particularize. The witness was then taxed to his utmost capacity with the business of the Interior Department. He was unable to give much thought to what then seemed to be so small a matter as his election as Senator, believing that if not elected, he could remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Stockton—For what purpose was this money subscribed.

Answer—What did they do with the money in the election of the Senators in Iowa?

Answer—I will explain that my knowledge on the subject was chiefly derived from friends, until a year since.

As to the purpose to which the money was applied Mr. Harlan's statement sets forth that by the manner in which Senatorial elections are carried on, a contest being made on both the candidates for the Legislature, a large expense is involved, especially in travelling through the State. It details at length how the friends of the candidates are put to expense in attending at the Capital about the time of election by the Legislature. It was to meet this expense that Durant's subscriptions were applied. The difficulty of applying the application of funds under such circumstances, and so long ago was plain.

I desire to aid the Committee to the extent of my ability in the performance of their duty, by disclosing fully all I know about each subject of legitimate inquiry; but as some of the questions propounded during the latter part of my examination, yesterday, seemed to be simply for the purpose to inquire into my conduct in relation to matters which appear to my mind as outside what I had supposed to be the legitimate purview of the original inquiry, leading to the examination of my conduct in another official position, as stated by the members of this Committee in propounding some of these questions, I think I ought not to be interrogated further as to these points, until I have an opportunity to know what the supposed offences are. Then I can offer rebutting testimony to the entire satisfaction of every Senator and every fair-minded citizen of this country.

Senator Harlan was then asked,

"Were you ever threatened in any way by a presentation of checks?"

Answer—"I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred."

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

a correspondent of the press, was called and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks, or stubs, or copies of them were shown to Mr. Harlan to influence his action. The witness replied that he published the statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or stubs to Senator Harlan. He was further asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether Senators were interested. He replied he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the sitting of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day,

PRESIDENT KING,

of the New York Stock Exchange, testified that the letter of Judge Sherman, claiming $10,000 for services in Washington, had been mislaid, but would probably be produced in a day or two. He presented the report of the sub-Committee of the Stock Exchange, to which Judge Sherman's letter was referred, which sets forth that no basis for a valid claim by Judge Sherman was found. Mr. King produced the letter from Judge Sherman, dated Cleveland, March 27, 1872, addressed to L. Lockwood, Jr., in which it was stated that, at the instance of the father of Mr. Lockwood, he (Judge Sherman) made an effort to effect changes in the law, so as to exempt bankers and brokers from heavy taxes. His efforts and influence resulted in a virtual repeal of those laws. The writer, therefore, wrote to ascertain whether the Stock Exchange Committee would recognize the contract and services. Mr. King (the witness) had no knowledge of Colgate's report concerning the alleged proposition of Bassett, Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Stock Exchange never used money for corrupt purposes in connection with legislation, nor have the members thereof any impression that money can buy legislation in Washington.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday, when several members of the Stock Exchange will be examined.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Mr. DAWES, from the Joint Committee to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and had been charged by those gentlemen to report to the two Houses their acceptance of the trusts confided to them, and their obligations to the people for that mark of their confidence; also, the assurance that they would endeavor to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, after explanation by him, a bill was passed making unlawful any contract with Indians relative to land or claims entered into prior to the act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract be in writing, and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

Mr. WILLARD asked leave to introduce and pass a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and the people of Spain on the establishment of a Republic in that country. The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said, "I object. It is a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain."

Mr. WILLARD—Not at all.

Mr. BANKS—Certainly it is.

The resolution was not received.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress, from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. BRAXTON, a bill passed removing the political disabilities from William Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Billy."

The House then resumed the bill on the distribution of the

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. PETERS spoke in favor of the amendment to make the interest allowed date back to the time of actual losses, except in the case of the insurance companies, which are to be allowed interest only from the date of the award.

The bill was further advocated by Messrs. HALE and HAYE. The latter, while commending that provision which refers claimants to the Courts in their districts instead of tribunals to sit in Washington as proposed in the Senate bill, said he was a member of the Committee on Claims, and knew how claimants were robbed in the den of thieves outside of Congress, by men who watched them at every corner and demanded pay for influence which they professed to have with members of Congress. He did not want claimants from his district to be sent to Washington, where they would first have to pay a claim agent 25 per cent; then have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tools of claim agents. As to the claims of the insurance companies, they were entitled not to mercy or equity, but to law, to the bond, and nothing but the bond. These insurance companies had never shown any mercy to owners of vessels. They had used their power without mercy. They should not now come to Congress pleading for equity or mercy. They had made a profit of two millions of dollars on their war risks. There was no equity in allowing them additional profits.

Mr. LYNCH also supported the bill, with some reservations. He argued that the war risks on cargoes should be made not to the owner of the cargoes, but to the owners of the vessels.

Mr. MYERS (Pennsylvania) argued in favor of the right of the insurance companies to share in the distribution of the award.

Mr. EAMES argued in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday, admitting into the distribution the claims of all who sustained losses by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers.

Mr. BECK opposed the bill and rather favored the substitute offered by Mr. Poland, in so far as it referred the whole matter to three Courts, to sit in New York, Boston, and Philidelphia. He was in no frame of mind to decide what was exact justice in the question. He, therefore, preferred to let the Courts of the United States say so, instead of Congress. He denied that any part of the money could be paid to make good any other losses than those inflicted by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, because it was for these losses that England paid the money. As to the insurance companies, he saw no means of escaping from the conclusion that they should be subrogated to the rights of the insured. But, if the Courts could find any way to get clear of that, he should be glad. He saw none. The money could not be kept in the Treasury. He would rather see it sunk in the ocean than to have it said that the United States Government had received money to pay for damages for which Great Britain was responsible, and had then paid it for other purposes. The good faith of the Government was worth more than all the money. When the Courts had determined the question the world would be satisfied.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill. He was not willing to follow his prejudices or dislikes towards the wealthy corporations of the country. He would say with the utmost sincerity that he had entered on the investigation of the subject with the settled and deliberate determination, if possible, on correct and honest grounds, to decide against those corporations, and to decide in favor of the other classes of citizens, and of the Treasury, but he would not allow so much violence to his judgment and conscience as to give a vote which would, in his judgment violate the settled recognized honorable principles of law. There was an element of cupidity in the bill. He argued that it should not be in its present form passed. He very greatly preferred the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont (Poland) to submit the distribution to the Courts.

Mr. VOORHEES, a member of the Committee, supported the bill, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Beck and Kerr. There was in those arguments, he said, an element of respect to England, as well as of respect to the insurance companies. According to them, the insurance companies must be looked to with awe. If not, then England must be looked to with respect and awe, because that Government would hold the United States responsible for not applying the money in the way it was intended to be paid. A more degrading idea had never entered into consideration in regard to the foreign policy of this country. The distribution of this money was the business of the American Government. A more shameless and degrading idea had never been advanced in the House of Representatives as that a foreign power should follow here and tell the Government of the United States what it should do with its own people, and its own funds. It was not only absurd, but it had been refuted by the instructions of the American agents at Geneva, not to be committed to anything required at their hands by England, as to what should be done with a single dollar of the money. Whenever he could see his way plain in settling up the dreadful results of the dreadful war, by standing up against the further accretions of enormous wealth, and against further speculation on the side of already bloated fortunes, but on the side of the equities of the poor, who were not powerfully represented, he should certainly be found there.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate in support of the bill, as reported by him. He argued that Mr. Poland's proposition was wholly impracticable, and would leave without any remedy all the small claimants, who could not afford to sue in the tribunals provided therein. He defended the provision of the bill regarding the insurance companies, and stated that the whole theory of insurance was that the premiums paid the losses. The fact in this case was that the insurance companies paid a little over 5 millions, and had received as war premiums a little over six millions. Not more than two-thirds of the war premiums had yet come in. As the claims stood, the insurance companies, as a body, had made a million dollars of profit. He thought they had made two and a half or three millions, yet it was proposed to let them participate in this distribution. Some men called that equity and justice, but he knew not the gentleman from Indians (Kerr) had got his notions on the subject. He had seen him accompany the attorney of the insurance companies, Mr. Evarts, into the Committe-room of the Judiciary Committee, and listen to his argument.

Mr. KERR (angrily)—The gentleman's statement is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not there?

Mr. KERR—Yes, but I did not accompany the attorney, as the gentleman states.

Mr. BUTLER—The difference is this: You were there only at that time and at no other time.

Mr. KERR—I had the right to go there under the courtesy of the Committee, to listen to the argument. I went there, but I accompanied nobody there, except the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck).

Mr. BUTLER—Well, that is the key-note of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. KERR—It is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not see the gentleman there afterwards, and simply saying that "it is not true" does not alter the matter at all, when the fact stated is true. Now, I am aware that it was the agent of the United States at Geneva, the paid attorney of the United States, who came before the Committee and said he was the paid attorney of the insurance companies before he was agent of the United States. He went to Geneva as the retained counsel of the insurance companies. He came before the Committee and argued the case in favor of the insurance companies. He has been on this floor, arguing the case, with what results we have seen, but not to change the vote of any honest man, in my judgment, who has heard both sides. Perhaps he may have influenced the minds of those who have heard only one side.

Mr. KERR—Will the gentleman let me ask him one question?

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot.

Mr. KERR—My question is whether the gentleman himself is not the hired attorney of the other claimants.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir.

Mr. KERR—I have heard it stated that he is.

Mr. BUTLER—That is false.

Mr. KERR—It may be; I do not assert it.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is insinuating what a man dare not say.

Mr. BANKS—I rise to a question of order. It is not the right of any member to charge another member with falsehood here.

Mr. PETERS—He only said that the statement was false.

Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.

Mr. BANKS—It is not admissible; such debate should not be allowed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said nothing unparliamentary. I have nothing to take back. What I mean to say is, that there are some men who are so little acquainted with an honest transaction that they do not know it when they see it. [Laughter.] That is all I mean to say.

Mr. KERR—And you are one of that kind.

Mr. BUTLER—That may be, but I am not alone. What I mean to say directly and exactly is, that these insurance companies have received $6,000,000 for war risks, when they have paid out only $5,000,000. There are some men who seem to desire to give them $5,000,000 more out of the funds in the Treasury, or out of the funds of honest claimants. It seems to me so monstrous a proposition, that it cannot be supported by any honest mind for a moment. No honest mind will support it unless such mind is led astray by sophistry.

Mr. BIRD moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected by a division.

The various amendments offered by Messrs. Eames, Monroe, Potter, and Poland were severally rejected. The vote on Potter's amendment was 35 yeas to 156 nays; on Poland's, 65 yeas to 118 nays.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 122; nays, 57.

It provides that out of the money paid by the Government of Great Britain in satisfaction of the award of the Arbitration at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington, in indemnification to the United States, the claims of citizens thereof, and corporations organized under the laws thereof, or the laws of the several States and Territories therein, shall be established and paid from the Treasury in a manner hereinafter provided to the following classes of claimants in the manner following:

1. To all such corporations and citizens of the United States, actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, whether ships or cargoes, outfit advanced, or other wages paid to officers, seamen, or freights actually earned, lost by capture or destruction, by the cruisers for whose acts the said Arbitrators have found the Government of Great Britain liable, shall be paid the actual imdemnity, where they were not insured thereupon or the insurance was not received.

The second proviso relates to indemnifying the officers and crews for their capture, and for the loss of their property.

The third provides that the owners of vessels captured or destroyed shall receive indemnification for their losses, when such losses are not fully covered by insurance.

4. The United States are to be indemnified for all the losses of vessels by cruisers and for the property on such vessels as lost in the same manner as provided in the case of private vessels.

5. To all such corporations or citizens as aforesaid, who had paid the premium of war risks on vessels and cargoes, or other property therein, after the sailing of either of said cruisers, to the amount of such extra or war premiums paid by them, whether they suffered loss by the capture of their vessels, property, or otherwise; *provided*, that in case of such premiums paid or secured to mutual insurance companies, the indemnity shall be the difference between the premium paid or secured, and the returned accounts or premium therefor.

6. To all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States respectively, having insured or reinsured property so destroyed, who shall show by exhibit of their books of account and business, that the war premiums did not equal in amount the losses paid by them, because of the property thereafterward captured, lost, or destroyed by either or all cruisers bearing the Confederate flag; *provided*, the amount paid to any mutual insurance company for losses so sustained, shall be apportioned by the Company among the members thereof at the time of the losses paid by them respectively, in proportion to the interest then owned by each member thereof; *provided further*, that no insurer shall have any claim or right in the claim of any assured herein provided for, because of any assignment either in law or fact, unless such assignee had actually paid adequate consideration therefor.

There are four other sections to the bill, prescribing how the losses shall be ascertained; how claims shall be presented, which are executed by petition to the United States Circuit Court; how the judgments will be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on a certificate of the Circuit Court. If, after the certificates are paid in full, there is any sum left, it is to be accrued into the Treasury of the United States.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The Conference report on the bill for a Government building at Memphis, Tenn., was agreed to.

PRINTING.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the Congressional printer to contract with William J. Murtagh, of Washington, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress for the months from the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with his proposal.

Mr. BEATTY, Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, made a statement in support of the bill, showing the amount that would be saved under it.

At the close of his remarks, without action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 o'clock,

Adjourned.

STOKES.

Another Chance for Life—Fisk's Assassin is Granted a Stay of Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Stokes has a new lease of life for an indefinite number of months, through a stay and writ of error granted by Judge Davis to-day. The public and press had concluded that Stokes' execution was inevitable, and this sudden change was a surprise. The prisoner received his bad news yesterday with nonchalance, but to-day he and his relations present in the Tombs could not conceal his delight over the unexpectedly prompt action of the Judge who made the ponderous charge in the Tweed trial. The evening papers, most of which had editorials on the new era of stern justice as interpreted by Judge Boardman, had to strike another key in later editions. Judge Davis said in announcing the stay to-day:

Whenever the Judge to whom such an application is made, in a capital case, considers the question raised upon the trial, and which may have affected the result adversely to prisoner, to be of such grave moment and serious doubt, as arising from their not having been settled by the higher Courts, or because of conflicting authorities touching them, that in his judgment they are worthy the solemn deliberation of an Appellate Tribunal, it is his duty to accord to the prisoner the opportunity to present them for review, and in this case the duty should be discharged in view of the irremediable consequences that may follow his refusal. The exceptions taken upon the trial of this case are numerous. The great majority of them I deem to be frivalous, or of such slight importance that they cannot be regarded as having prejudiced prisoner; but, in my opinion, there are not all of that description. Some of the exceptions to the rulings on receiving and excluding evidence will, I think, deserve attentive consideration upon argument. I cannot fail to mention the one taken by prisoner's counsel on which I have the greatest doubts arise upon a portion of the charge. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The Court and the counsel for the people concurred in the view the offence was either murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. The killing by a fatal shot from a pistol fired by the prisoner was conceded, and I understand the charge to have been in substance that from this conceded fact and the circumstances attending (if the law implies the malice that makes out the case of the prosecution fully and entirely, unless the prisoner gave evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that the killing was manslaughter), express malice must be proved or prisoner cannot be convicted under the indictment charging a premeditated design to effect death. Understanding the charge of the learned Judge to have declared as a legal proposition that the law implies the malice from the killing and circumstances of case, so that the charges of indictment were fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner proved, by evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury, that the act was a less crime or no crime, I cannot but feel, in the light of the cases referred to, that there are such grave doubts both as to the correctness of the charge and its probable effect on the deliberation of the jury as to bring this application within a fair scope of the rule that should govern me in determining me in it. It is enough that I cannot say that my mind is free from grave and painful doubts. I reach my conclusion in this with regret, but having reached it, I shall perform the duty that springs from it with no hesitancy. The writ of error is allowed, with a stay of execution of sentence, until the decision of the General Term.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Henry A. Jones—Twenty-one Lives Most.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The steamboat Henry A. Jones, from Houston for Galveston, with a cargo of 442 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire this morning, in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost; among them were the Captain, J. Price, first clerk, and James Hogan, second clerk. Both were well-known steamboatmen.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—The steamer Charles Forbes brought to this city the rescued from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones. Among them are assistant-pilot Davis G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars: When about three miles above Red Fish Bar, at 4:50 this morning, the watchman on the lower deck called out, "Red Fish light in right." A watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had 442 bales of cotton, a lot of hides, etc., on board, and a barge of wool in tow. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire, and was let loose from the burning boat, and floated away. Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape. All is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire-wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain that the whole vessel and cargo were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. The following are known to be lost: J. J. Price, first clerk; James Hogan, second clerk; William Murphy, first engineer; Peter Peterson, cooper; John Cummings; D. Turner; Jno. Callahan; Christopher Shelby; James Brown; Wm. Hughes; H. Harty; Wm. Brady; "White Charley," deckhand; Bob Niles, fireman; Wm. McGuire, first cook; Wm. Bishop, second cook; one boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin boy; Alex. Bolts, cabin boy; and two stokers, names unknown. There were forty-eight people on board, of whom twenty-seven were saved. The loss is about $50,000 to the Direct Navigation Company. No insurance.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The snow in Biscay and Navarre prevents operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly, to-day, providing for the abolition of capital punishment.

The Government have ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard.

It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium, and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

The establishment of the Republic was celebrated last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord.

Despatches from the provinces report that tranquility exists everywhere, except in districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is opposed to the Republic, and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke Montpensier and the ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader.

Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city, north, and the town of Burgos.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of the Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch acknowledging the receipt of congratulations from South Americans in Paris, says that they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under Republican Government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of Deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for the future form of government are made. The Government intends to suppress the Ministries of the Colonies, Justice, and Public Works, and abolish the system of retiring on pensions.

The appointment of Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is denied. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to another command equal in prominence. The *Official Gazette* will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the militia.

The reports that an Alfonsist pronunciamento has been issued in the southwestern portion of Spain is pronounced untrue.

Despatches have been received here from New York, stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in Ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding the other very important matters pressing upon the Government, their attention has been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

In the Assembly, to-day, bills were read granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations; declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegarry, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation, and "Respect for right" will be its motto.

Montemar has resigned as Minister to Italy.

Missionaire will probably succeed him.

The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

WALL STREET.

Financial and Commercial Review for the Week—The Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—During the past week the stringency in money increased, the late generally being 1-32. Foreign bankers have loaned their credit freely to speculators against stock collaterals. This has demoralized foreign exchanges, and carried down the rates for sterling to a lower point than for some time past. The speculation for a rise in gold has made steady progress, and the highest point of present upward movement has been reached. The two extremes of the past week were 113⅞@114⅝.

Government bonds have been steady and uniform on small dealings.

First-class railway mortgages and other prime investment securities have been firm, with a moderate demand.

The stock market has been irregular, and in the main weak and lower. Large holders of stocks were free sellers during the week, when weak holders were forced to pay fancy rates for money. During the closing days, the general market drifted into dullness, closing heavy on the bank statement. The decline for the week ranged from ¼ to 5¾ per cent, and was most marked in Atlantic & Pacific preferred, which fell from 86¼ to 30½, and afterwards recovered to 33½. Western Union was next, dropping from 91 to 86½ on the announcement that the Executive Committee had ratified the sale of 175,000 shares by the President to Gould. Later the stock rallied to 89, and closed at 87½@87¾. Erie, Missouri, Pacific, and Hannibal & St. Joseph common fluctuated 3¾ per cent each. Erie declined from 66¾ to 63, notwithstanding the dividend, but recovered to 65½, and finally closed at 63½.

The bank statement is very unfavorable, showing that the banks, on the averages of the past week, lack, $1,299,000 of the 25 per cent reserves required by law. The banks were never before in this condition at this season. The fact that they are now so poor in reserve is stated to be due to the severe contraction last year of the 3 per cent certificates, and by the unusually heavy shipments of specie within the last six months, which in turn was caused by the fact that European bankers sold American securities during the latter part of 1872.

Many vessels delayed by stormy weather arrived this week, increasing the imports and customs duties.

MONEY.

Money was active to-day, opening at 1-64 to 1-32, but the rate dropped to 7, and late in the day loans made as low as 3. Discounts were dull at from 9@12. The rate of domestic exchange is against this city, and has been so during the whole week, causing a drain of legal-tenders.

GOLD

was active and higher, advancing from 114¼ to 114⅝. The advance was attributed to heavy imports and the bank statement. The shipments of bullion for the week will aggragate about $750,000, of which over $500,000 are silver bars. Only a few gold bars were sent out.

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak and lower. There is a Washington pool in Union Pacific, the members of which have been selling heavily. In Lake Shore, the contest is for the control of the road, it being understood that if the present managers remain in power an alliance will be made with the Erie.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm on higher gold.

PRODUCE.

Flour was weaker for medium spring and low and medium winter, and heavy for shipping extras. Family grades were steady. Wheat opened very strong, especially choice spring. Winter quiet and unsettled. The market closes quiet, dealers apathetic.

Pork was firmer and fairly active, with sales of 1,250 brls new mess for April at $14.62½@14.75, and 250 brls do for March at $14.62½. New mess quoted at about $14.60 cash; 400 brls extra prime sold at $11.50. The market is firm for dry salted meats; for shoulders, 5⅝c asked, 5¼c bid; and 10@10½c for short cut hams on spot. Bacon was firm, with sales of 100 boxes long clear at 7½c; short clear is held at 7¾c. Lard was firmer, but not active. Sales are reported of 100 tcs prime Western on dock at 8¼c; 500 tcs do for February at 8⅝c; and 250 tcs for April at 8¾c.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—Another member of the House of Representatives has gone to his rest. Intelligence reached here to-day from Roscoe, Winnebago County, of the death of Robert J. Cross, at his home in that place. He died of typhoid fever and erysipelas, having gone home unwell ten days ago. Mr. Cross was a native of New York, where he was born sixty-nine years ago, and was, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, the oldest member of the House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, and one of five in that body who voted to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution. He was also a member of the last Convention, and, at the time of his death, was serving his third term in the Legislature. Appropriate resolutions will be adopted on Monday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Robert Emmet, son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at New Rochelle to-day. The deceased was long an eminent lawyer of this city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—Albert Cassiday, formerly a newspaper reporter in Eastern cities, subsequently a theatrical agent, and recently connected with the *Evening Dispatch*, of this city, died suddenly at Jefferson City, to-day, of paralysis of the heart.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Ohio Coal Miners Protest Against the Introduction of Colored Men Into the Coal Diggings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 15.—A procession of about twenty-five hundred miners marched through the streets to-day with several bands of music, and a number of flags and banners, after which speeches were made on "The Diamond" by John B. Lewis, President of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and a number of others. The crowd was addressed to-night by R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union, who was prevented from addressing the meeting to-day by detention of the train. The object of the demonstration was to remonstrate against the introduction of colored miners, and to induce the rolling-mill puddlers, and other Labor Unions to participate in the strike. The saloons were all closed by order of the Mayor, and everything passed off quietly.

PERTEET.

How He Saved His Neck.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—The salvation of Perteet's neck was due to one reason—the fact that he was put on his second trial at the option of the State's Attorney, who did not condescend to wait for the mandate in such cases issued by the Supreme Court. State's Attorneys will see, from this, that it is unsafe to ignore the legal form of procedure.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Bridgeport Iron Heaters Resolved to Strike for Higher Wages.

For some time the heaters at the Bridgeport Rolling Mills have grumbled at their pay. They have twice threatened to strike, but the number of men such action would throw out of employment has dissuaded them from executing their threat. At one time it was feared they would do violence to the works. Last night their dissatisfaction culminated in an enthusiastic meeting, in which a resolution was unanimously passed that the heaters, numbering twenty men in all, would cease work until their demands were satisfied. They demanded an increase of wages, and also that the Company receive back to its service a man named William Jones, who was recently discharged. It was intimated that this man's discharge is the cause of the whole difficulty. Just what these heaters demand in the way of wages could not be ascertained last night, because of the lateness of the hour, as also the fact that the strikers were very reticent regarding their demands and intentions, except that they are all very open and outspoken in declaring that they will not resume work to-morrow. This action on the part of the heaters will throw 200 men out of employment, as the mills are dependent on them for the supply of material.

The St. Louis Social Evil Law.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A number of prominent ladies of this city held a meeting, to-day, at which a memorial was adopted asking the City

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 Lasalle-st., Otis Block.

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Completely furnished house on Wabash-av., near Harmon court, 13 rooms, from May 1, 1873, 726 and 728 Wabash-av.

513 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., new three-story brick building, 22 rooms.

547 Michigan-av., 8 rooms, $65 a month.

1262 Wabash-av., 8 rooms.

Four-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Harmon court from May 1, 1873, 19 rooms.

138 Vincennes-av., 9 rooms.

Two-story house on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., 9 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

New three-story and basement stone front house on Ladin-st., near Monroe-st., 14 rooms.

Stores and dwellings, Nos. 563 and 564 West Madison-st.

Completely furnished house on Washington, near Lincoln-st., 12 rooms, all modern improvements.

Two-story Frame house on South Peoria-st., near Adams-st., 9 rooms; furniture for sale at a bargain.

Very desirable 12 rooms near corner Madison and Halsted-sts., completely furnished.

12 South Clinton-st., two-story frame house, 9 rooms.

Three-story and basement brick house 69 North Sheldon-st., 10 rooms.

24, 26, 28, and 30 Aberdeen-st., three-story and basement stone front houses, 12 rooms, each, to be rented separately or together.

Two-story frame houses 845 and 845 West Washington-st., 6 rooms.

A large list of other houses for rent in all parts of the city. Rents collected.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—AT THE GENERAL RENTING AGENCY of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block: Cottage No. 7 Flournoy-st.

139 North Peoria-st., cottage, 8 rooms.

1012 West Adams-st., frame house of 11 rooms with brick foundation.

194 Fulton-av., 3 story frame house.

1515 Wabash-av., frame house 8 rooms.

1220 Wabash-av., frame house 10 rooms. All modern improvements.

153 Calumet-av., frame house 8 rooms.

153 Vincennes-av., frame house 8 rooms.

46 Wabash-av., furnished cottage of 5 rooms; water, gas, bath, and closet in house.

14 Eldridge-court, 3 story and basement marble front.

280 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms.

743 Sedgwick-st., 11 rooms, 2 story and basement, brick; all improvements.

64 Vallette-av., 2 story and basement marble front; brick barn.

474 and 476 North LaSalle-st., 2 story and basement houses with Mansard roofs.

204 Washington-st., 16 rooms on second and third floors; will divide 26 rooms in brick building corner of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts., suitable for a boarding house.

13 South Water-st., 36 rooms suitable for a boarding house.

601 State-st., 14 rooms over store.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AND LONG LEASE TO A GOOD tenant, No. 19 Charles-place; 20 rooms and basement; well arranged, and a first-rate location for a mechanics' boarding house. J. REDIGAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.;

Wabash-av., 481; 19 rooms; all light.

South Green-st., 8 rooms; cottage, at $65.

State-st., near Forty-first.; cottage, 6 rooms, at $25.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND basement; splendid location; Michigan-av., near P. O.; will sell on time, secured by real estate, or will trade for same. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PART OF HOUSE 427 WEST HARRISON-ST. also, front parlor, 358 Wabash-av. Apply to J. M. REYNOLDS, 180 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE ON corner of First and Lincoln-sts. Inquire at 397½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FINE, COSY COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms, pantry, closets, and basement; cheapest rent in Chicago. $400 work of new furniture for sale at a bargain. Address N 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 738 WEST LAKE-ST.—THE CONvenient 2-story dwelling, containing 10 rooms, and bars, with bowling alley connection. $36 per month. Inquire of L. B. CARSWELL, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-second-st.; house in good order; rent low. Furniture for sale at a very low price. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARCH 1, SECOND STORY OF A RESidence, 5 closets, and cellar, at $30 per month. 456 South Park-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 77 DAVIS st., Cossitt-st. Inquire 980 West Madison-st., Monday.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts.; furniture sold cheap. Apply at 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE; 7 ROOMS; ONE BLOCK from corner Green and Madison-sts.; cheap rent; furnished for housekeeping; $300. At Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE, 1 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., 7 rooms; in thorough repair; reasonable rent. Dwelling, 58 North Sangamon-st.; low rent. Dwelling, 184 Portland-av.; low rent.

By WM. H. THOMPSON,
229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORE-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, hot and cold water, four blocks from Lincoln Park, year can send good neighborhood. W. J. DAVIES, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 7 ROOMS, ROBEY-ST., $40 PER month; 4 rooms, 17 rooms, $10; cottages $8 and $13 per month. EDMUND G. SMILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—MARBLE, BRICK, AND FRAME HOUSES, West and South Sides, from $30 to $200 per month. Desirable locations. H. T. ANFIELD, 144 Lasalle-st., First floor.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND bath-room, 728 West Madison-st. Apply on premises, or to GEO. C. SMITH.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE 193 South Peoria-st., completely furnished, and will be sold at a bargain, or will rent until May 1, to a responsible tenant.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement brick house, South Side; all modern improvements. Furniture for sale at a sacrifice. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—TENEMENT, WEST DIVISION, 1 block from cars; $30. Address B 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS ON Green, near Lake-st., and furniture for sale. Apply 347 and 349 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING TEN rooms with modern improvements; also furniture for sale at a sacrifice; furniture new last August. Apply at 34 Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1286 WABASH-AV. IN SPLENdid order. Inquire at COHN & CO., 101 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF TEN rooms, all nicely furnished, with good stable, in possession May 1. GAUBERT & GROSS, 18 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—WEST HARRISON-ST., NEAR DESplaines-st., cottage, 4 rooms and closets, $16 per month to prompt-paying tenant with good reference. Apply to Real Estate and Renting Agents.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH FURniture, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. The family (three persons) would desire board. Prefer to lease to family with no children. Address B C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 373 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.; 12 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels, wash-bowls; hot and cold water in every story; gas fixtures, baths, and closets; house not painted. Inquire of owner, next door east.

TO RENT—BY J. T. GOLDEN, NO. 121 WEST MADison-st.; 2 marble front houses on Washington-st., near Centre-st.; each house contains all modern improvements; possession April 1st, or sooner, if necessary, to respectable parties; none others need apply; also, several first-class stores on Lake, Wabash-av., and Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 77 CLARK-ST.: 24 Fulton-st., 9 rooms, $30.

66 Hubbard-st., 8 rooms, $26.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, No. 81 Coolidge-st. Apply 434 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH BOOK room, horse-cars, North Side, $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS; WHOLE OR part of furniture for sale at a large discount. Inquire at 93 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms. Apply at SIMONDS & CO., 138 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF TWELVE ROOMS, NEAR Union Park, and some furniture for sale. Rent, $100 per month. Address K 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITH BARN LARGE ENOUGH to keep 14 horses, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., or to GEORGE VOGWILL, on the premises, or MACKINNON & MARSH, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. Furniture for sale. Everything in good condition; rent low; barn on premises; possession March 1. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., basement, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 1326 Indiana-st.; cheap to a good tenant. H. O. STONE, Room 5, 142 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THAT SPLENDID BUILDING, 50x87 feet, in process of completion, fronting both on Dearborn and Third-av., two blocks south of the site of the new depot building, and comprising two basements, three stores, and three upper stories suitable for a first-class boarding house, and adapted for the purpose. P. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room and barn, No. 241 Fulton-st.; also two houses on Fulton-st., 6 rooms each, near Union Park. JAMES FRENCH & CO., 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 218 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. 7 rooms; all of furniture very cheap. Apply to E. L. ALLEN, northeast cor. State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING, NO. 390 Clark-st., North Side; contains 11 rooms, 4 closets, a store-room; furnace and all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect; rent low to a responsible party. GEO. LADEY, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS AT $20 PER month, in rear of 45 South Green-st. Also 3 upper rooms over next door.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—A COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms, No. 24 Alexander-st., near Twenty-second-st. Rent low. Inquire at No. 522 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT OAKLAND, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 159 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE AND LARGE grounds, with gas, between Reform School and Kinzie-sts. Apply of F. G. OTIS. $50 per month.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, for two, or single gentleman, at 632 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; EXcellent central location; house has all modern improvements; $18 per month. Address, with reference, No. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 77 CLARK-ST.: 24 Fulton-st., 9 rooms, $30.

66 Hubbard-st., 8 rooms, $26.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, No. 81 Coolidge-st. Apply 434 West Taylor-st.

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TO RENT—HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms. Apply at SIMONDS & CO., 138 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF TWELVE ROOMS, NEAR Union Park, and some furniture for sale. Rent, $100 per month. Address K 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITH BARN LARGE ENOUGH to keep 14 horses, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., or to GEORGE VOGWILL, on the premises, or MACKINNON & MARSH, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. Furniture for sale. Everything in good condition; rent low; barn on premises; possession March 1. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., basement, 163 LaSalle-st.

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TO RENT—THAT SPLENDID BUILDING, 50x87 feet, in process of completion, fronting both on Dearborn and Third-av., two blocks south of the site of the new depot building, and comprising two basements, three stores, and three upper stories suitable for a first-class boarding house, and adapted for the purpose. P. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room and barn, No. 241 Fulton-st.; also two houses on Fulton-st., 6 rooms each, near Union Park. JAMES FRENCH & CO., 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 218 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. 7 rooms; all of furniture very cheap. Apply to E. L. ALLEN, northeast cor. State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

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TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS AT $20 PER month, in rear of 45 South Green-st. Also 3 upper rooms over next door.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—A COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms, No. 24 Alexander-st., near Twenty-second-st. Rent low. Inquire at No. 522 State-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 6, 7, OR 8 rooms, and south of Washington-st.; $12 to $16. Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with or without board, for gentleman and wife only, within two squares of Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY APRIL 15 OR MAY 1, A HOUSE (two buildings) containing 10 rooms, together with the boarding business. Call upon or address 203 Clark-st., 272 State-st.

A GOOD HOUSE, MODern, 12 rooms, 20x80, with barn, on Twenty-fifth-st., just to three years' lease. L. C. Neal-st.

TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A house, in good order, with conveniences; if suited, will take good care of premises and furniture. Immediate possession or near Madison on pleasant street. Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, South Side, to one or two gentlemen; reasonable. Address X 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for family. Address K 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of Market and Kinzie-sts., one or two large housekeeping rooms; terms low. Inquire at 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, SUITABLE for man and wife only, within two squares of $16 per month. Address Tribune office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, taking boarders; would like to have Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE WELL furnished housekeeping, for man and wife only. H 90, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, Lasalle-st., First floor.

TO RENT—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate Agent, 81 and 83 Clark-st., houses from May 1 for one year.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE 193 South Peoria-st., completely furnished, and will be sold at a bargain, or will rent until May 1, to a responsible tenant.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement brick house, South Side; all modern improvements. Furniture for sale at a sacrifice. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 Lasalle-st.

A FAMILY OF THREE rooms or small cottage north of Lago-av.; rent not to exceed $20. Address

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS and State-sts., for dental G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn.

A SMALL COTTAGE ON 6 to 9 rooms. If location and months in advance. Address

TO RENT—BY A GOOD TENANT, A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN or West Side, for a small family, with terms and location, H 94, Tribune office.

FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, for housekeeping. State price and, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OF SIX OR all house in a pleasant location ARTHUR, 195 West Madi-

A COTTAGE HOUSE OR between Harrison and Kinzie, -sts. Address D 84, Tribune

A NUMBER OF GOOD house rooms. Have good parties at a fair rental. SNYDER s, 14 Nixon Building.

ROOM FOR LADY AND for lady only. Address, with

OLD GOODS.

TO DISPOSE OF THEIR or stock of any description, Building L 11, Tribune office.

HAVING FURNITURE TO their interest to have it sold from our large store before disposany auction house. Address at Lake-st.

BEDSTEADS AND FURNI- part as good as new excepting at Washington-st. P. CALD-

HER SETS, MATTRESSES, cash prices to prompt paying Bedstead Co., 252 West Madison.

THE WHOLE OR ANY of 13 rooms; house to rent cheap of 13 for 4 days at 229 South Park.

OUT EMPIRE PARLOR BED- was made to order, extra quality, for $25. 359 West Madison-st.,

SECOND-HAND SEWING- LADY, cost $80; will sell

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, over 345 West Madison-st.; also, a room-mate with another gentleman wanted at the same number, for a furnished room, with fire.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen from $18 to $25 per month. Gas, bath; family private. References; 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDroom and parlor to gentleman and lady, or would suit two gentlemen; cars passing the house. Address D 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 59 SHURTLEFF-AV.; CAN be seen to-day. Apply on the premises, or to E. NICHOLS, 265 Archer-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A handsome unfurnished front alcove room; also a well-furnished suite of rooms and a single room; house and location first-class, family private, and cars pass the house. Apply at 891 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room, with closet, and small room adjoining, suitable for sleeping or light housekeeping, on South Wood-st. Inquire of J. DITCH, 82 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—947 WABASH-AV., A LARGE FRONT room, unfurnished. Two rooms furnished, suitable for young gentlemen.

TO RENT—761 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND pleasant furnished front room, with or without stove; very low price; within a few doors of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TWO WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms. Reference required. 397 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO A SINGLE lady; rent, $13 per month; on State-st., near Twenty-second-st. Address MARY B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS FOR gentlemen, or a suite of rooms for two. 62 O'Brien-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM; ALSO barn, at 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, front basement and back room up stairs, with or without board; modern conveniences in house. Apply on Monday at 156 West Madison.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND THREE CLOSETS, near Union Park; water and everything complete. Inquire at 539 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED SLEEPING room suitable for two, price $10. 620 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—215 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO FURnished rooms in a private family.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, suitable for two gentlemen. 24 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to one or two gentlemen. Inquire in basement, No. 59 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, WITH or without board, a large front parlor and two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, including bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace heat, and all the comforts of home, with use of piano. 42 Cass-st., 3 blocks from State-st. Street.

TO RENT—VERY NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, at 309 West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. Inquire early or of DR. CLEVELAND, at the same place.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND WOODSHED TO a small family, rear of 89 South Sangamon-st. Apply at 91.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 67 OAK-ST., ONE door west of Wells-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS AT 570 MICHIGAN-av.; also, a room for single gentleman.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with fire and gas, in a small, private family, at 337 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $2.50 to $5.00 per week, with or without board, at Avenue House, 418 and 420 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, to man and wife only; rear cars. Apply (after 10 a. m.) 277 Forquer-st., corner Blue Island-av. Rent low.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS without board. Terms reasonable, at No. 136 South Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS PARTLY FURNISHED, SUITable for housekeeping. Address 166 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, with closet, to a lady or gentleman. Board, if desired. Private family. Convenient to street cars. Address Box 94, city.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and bed-room; also, three rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 1000 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS; ALSO, ROOM FOR two horses. Inquire at 175 Fourth-av., in the rear.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, TO SMALL respectable family; water and closets, and well lighted; stairs carpeted. Possession can be had immediately. Apply at 839 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Inquire at 17 Ann-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 499 Wabash-av. Inquire up stairs; can be seen on Sunday.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family, to 2 gentlemen, at 110 South Green-st. Call Monday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, at 111 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—AT 899 WEST MADISON-ST., A WELL furnished front parlor for office or lodging.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen. Apply at 295 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE furnished rooms, address P. O. drawer 5925.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 29 CONGRESS-st., near Wabash-av. Apply fourth floor.

TO RENT—6 LARGE ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, cheap, if taken at once. Call 236 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, and nice warm lodging rooms, at 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, and one furnished room, with hot and cold water; reference required. 376 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first floor; very quiet and neat; fire and lights. 20 South Green-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT 229 THIRTIETH-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room to one or two gentlemen, in a small private family. Inquire at 388 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT 1631 PRAIRIE-AV., 6 GOOD ROOMS for $20. Aroom for $10, with water, by GENNING & HENDERSON, 594 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—AT 733 MICHIGAN-AV., A DESIRABLE front room, furnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS—PARTIES DESIRING PLEASant, nicely furnished rooms, either front or back, should call, before looking farther, at 143 Twentieth-st., east of State.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK PARLOR SUITE with stove and fuel and use of bath-room; also a large room suitable for gentlemen, at 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—$16 PER MONTH—A FURNISHED front room suitable for a sitting and sleeping room for 4 young men or 4 young women, with or without board. 854 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park, $8 per month. Inquire at 320 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for 2 gentlemen, at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEman and wife; also room for two gentlemen, at 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 414 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT AND ONE BACK FURnished rooms. 222 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, en suite or single, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; cheap. 736 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—131½ WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY furnished room, suitable for 4 gentlemen, and one for two.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARM ROOM and closet, for two gents, $15; also large single room, $11. 646 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$8 FOR TWO ROOMS OVER THE planing store, 110 East Twelfth-st., near State-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A SUITE OF 5 ROOMS with closets and pantry, all new, 5 minutes' walk from horse cars. 334 Buddan-st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE FURnished front room.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or singly, to gentleman, without board, in private family, on Randolph-st., near St. Caroline's-court; rooms furnished complete. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON WEST Washington-st.; private family. C 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at reasonable rates. 144 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS northeast corner Randolph and Franklin-sts. Inquire at 85 Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, HEATED, and use of bathroom and closet. 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month, 827 Prairie-av., near Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—1029 WABASH-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND large side room, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen. Only three in family at present.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, $10 per month. No. 6 Oak-st., bet. Market and Sedgwick.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 169 PARK-AV. 4 Gas, water, bath, and closets, suitable for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 149 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, with or without board, for man and wife or two gentlemen. 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 602 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at 546 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—512 WABASH-AV.—THE LADY THAT owns the property will rent her own elegantly-furnished alcove room, with piano, to a first-class gentleman, till the first of May, or longer, if desired. References. Call or address owner.

TO RENT—370 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT sleeping room, for $8 per month. Private family.

TO RENT—$28—TO LADY OR GENTLEMAN, A large unfurnished room, in good order, on Madison-st., near Halsted-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, convenient for light housekeeping; also furnished room, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 26.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, SUITAble for housekeeping, corner Morgan and Madison-sts., up stairs. 1214 Madison-st., entrance on Morgan. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR MAN and wife, or two gentlemen, at 154 West Washington-st.; terms, $12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRE, at once, first-class, with or without board, 149 Third-av.

TO RENT — BASEMENT 50 DOUGLAS PLACE — Rent therefor can be paid by tenant doing laundry-work for family living above.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTate and House Renting Agency, 144 Lasalle-st., Otis Block:

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Five-story and basement buildings 211 and 213 East Monroe-st., 44x182.

Store, one-half of basement, third and fourth floors of building 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

Stores and basements 216 and 218 East Washington-st.

Elegant offices corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

Store and basement 144 and 146 East Lake-st.

66 Lake-st., four-story and basement building.

Four-story and basement stone front 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

One-half of store, second, third, and fourth floors of building 82 State-st.

Store 14 East Adams-st.

Store and basement, second, third, and fourth floors of building 52 East Madison-st.

Second, third, and fourth floors of building 68 Lake-st., northwest corner State.

Store and basement of building 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

Four-story and basement building 114 Fifth-av.

Second, third, and fourth floors of 135 and 137 South Water-sts.

Second, third, and fourth floors 146 South Clark-st.

Very desirable offices southeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

Iron front building southwest corner Lake and State-sts.

Very desirable offices 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

Store 623 Wabash-av.

Second, third, and fourth floors and basement of building 146 State-st.

Four-story and basement stone front building 220 and 222 Wabash-av.

Four-story and basement building 40 South Water-st.

Third and fourth floors of building 149 and 150 State-st., over W. B. Clapp & Co.'s.

Fine offices with vault 85 LaSalle-st.

Four-story brick buildings 229 and 231 East Randolph-st.

Second floor 55 State-st.

A large list of offices and stores in all parts of the city for rent by

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agents:

STORES—WEST SIDE.

78 South Halsted, store 25x70.

99 South Halsted, 3-story and basement 22x70

225 West Madison, under the Eyrie House, 25x90.

155 West Washington, 3-story and basement brick.

122 West Washington, 2 small stores.

262 West Madison, store and 6 rooms above.

269 West Lake, brick store and basement.

18 South Halsted, 3-story and basement brick.

TO RENT—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 AND 83 Clark-st.—Two stores for wholesale business on Michigan-av., Wabash-av., State, Clark, Madison, Monroe, Twenty-second, and Lake-sts. Also lofts and upper floors. Several fine residences. Offices centrally located on Clark and other streets, at low prices to good tenants.

TO RENT—STORES 184 AND 186 EAST MONROE-ST., 40x190 feet; basement and lofts same size. Will be rented low to a party for 5 years. Apply to WM. H. NOBLE, Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT STONEfront buildings Nos. 351 and 353 Wabash-av., size 42x165. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 26, 30, AND 32 West Washington-st., 50x40 ft., a good light room contiguous to the business centre. Apply on the premises. HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 259 SOUTH Clark-st., near corner of Jackson. Inquire in the store from 9 to 12 a. m., or 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 77 CLARK-ST.: Four-story store, Lake-st., $4,000.

Basement with vaults, Superior Block, 77 Clark-st., $2,000.

Elegant banking, insurance, and attorneys' offices in Superior Block, with vaults, elevators, heat, etc.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT FRONT OFFICE ON second floor in McVicker's Theatre Building, to a professional man; physician preferred. Inquire of McCHESNEY, the Dentist, 50 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN THE Leland Hotel, corner Lake and Wells-sts. Elevator, several stores connected with the hotel office. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES ON 2d floor, 84 Clark-st., next door to Post Office. Trade alley; rent until 1st of May, $125. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK BARN IN the rear of 91 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, SUITABLE for any business; rent low. Inquire up stairs, in the building, of the owner, and of no other parties, 1413 State-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, to attend office, deliver small packages, and make himself generally useful. Apply to CLARK & EDWARDS, 154 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—CANVASSERS AND STREET SALESmen of experience can find profitable employment by calling at Room 29 Nevada Block, corner Washington and Franklin-sts. R. NEVERS, Jr.

TO RENT—A GOOD BLACKSMITH AND HORSEshoer, accustomed to BLACKing castings preferred. C. FLAMMER, 45 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BOY IN THE PLUNDER STORE, 110 Fifth-av., near Twelfth-st. One in want of a good home. References required.

TO RENT—CANVASSERS FOR LADIES' OWN Magazine, and premium chromo, "Just One." Apply to 243 CLARK-ST., 3d floor, 239 West Madison-st., 3 flights.

TO RENT—TO ADOPT AN AMERICAN PROTESTant orphan girl, from 10 to 11 years old; one who has had some benefit of schools can hear of a good home in a family without children. Apply at 171 South Green-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 3 ROOMS, 40x80, BEING the second and third floors, for furniture or wood manufacturing; this is unequalled. Call at 80 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A HALL, WELL LIGHTED, FOR WORKing, manufacturing, wholesale, or fitting rooms; also, store and stable, at corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts. E. MARKS, 196 West Lake-st.

TO RENT — THREE FINE, LARGE DOUBLE stores, on Lake, for wholesale use, and one large store on Wabash-av. Stores, banking-rooms, and offices on Clark, Dearborn, and State-sts., with all modern improvements. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st. Also, dwelling rooms. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH vaults; offices and rooms, with vaults, in the first-class building on southwest corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. L. C. P. FREER, Rooms 8 and 9.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE OFFICE, WITH vault, etc. Inquire at Room 3, basement No. 153 Monroe-st., northeast of LaSalle.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT, 30x115, WITH fell, 32x40. No. 255 Halsted-st., near Harrison. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT — FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, nicely papered and whitened on first floor, over the tea store corner Madison and Halsted-sts. Will be let separately or en suite. Apply at 186 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OR SINGLE STORE, 191 AND 193 Clark-st.; first-class offices, in suites or single; fourth floor 191 and 193 Clark-st.

COLONEL EASTMAN.

His Retirement from the Post Office.

Improvements Perfected During His Administration---Correspondence.

At 12 o'clock last night Colonel Frank A. Eastman vacated the office of Postmaster of Chicago, turning over the building, fixtures, and goodwill to his successor, General John McArthur. The retiring official takes with him into private life the good will of all who have known him, and their best wishes for his future success. His duties during his term of office have been most acceptably and honorably performed. The improvements that he made in the service were of the most judicious character. The changes which he made in the carrier system did much to bring it to its present state of perfection. As a journalist, Colonel Eastman is especially interesting to journalists. He was for some time connected with Mr. J. W. Sheahan in the editorial management of the *Morning Post* of this city. At the time of his appointment he was in mercantile business associated with the firm of Barrett, Cossitt & Co. Colonel Eastman received his commission from President Grant in March, 1869, and in the following April entered upon the duties of his office. He made necessary changes in the clerical force, and brought it up to a high degree of efficiency. The great fire seriously interrupted postal operations. The Post Office building burned about 4 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 9, after having for some hours stood as a barrier between THE TRIBUNE office and the conflagration. The registered mail and almost all of the distribution mail was saved from the flames, and with this matter, and such new correspondence as immediately began to accumulate, the Postmaster started business again in Burlington Hall. All of our citizens will recall the anxious crowds that collected about that place for many days afterwards, and the straits to which the officials were reduced to accommodate the business, and serve the public. Soon afterwards the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church was leased, and a large force of men set to work to prepare it for postal purposes. The Postmaster General kindly co-operated, furnishing every assistance in his power. It was ready for occupancy, and the business was moved into it in December, just two months after the fire. It has proved convenient, and will doubtless be adequate to the business until the new Government buildings are completed.

The Chicago Post Office is the second office in the country in all departments of its business. In its domestic correspondence it can scarcely be said to be second to the New York office. Its foreign correspondence is very great, as it has sometimes in sealed bags, by the same conveyance, 18,000 letters. Its employes in all departments number 340. Colonel Eastman succeeded General F. A. Sherman in office.

The principal business of the office has, for some time past, been transacted by the gentlemen whose names follow: F. A. Eastman, Postmaster; C. S. Squires, Assistant Postmaster; R. J. Blattner, Chief Clerk; W. E. Patten, Secretary; E. M. Fitch, Accountant; P. M. Clowry, Superintendent Carriers; J. P. Campbell, Superintendent Money Orders; J. E. Henderson, Superintendent Registry Department; Fred. Groth, Superintendent Stamp Department; Robert S. M. Bennett, Superintendent General Delivery; John Vreeland, Superintendent Mails.

The following correspondence passed between Colonel Eastman and President Grant at the time of the former's resignation of his office:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1872.

To General U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: As I do not intend to apply for re-appointment to the office of Postmaster at Chicago, and that you may have time to designate a successor before the 4th of March, I hereby tender my resignation of said office, to take effect on the 14th of February next. You conferred upon me, in my appointment, a great honor, for which I shall ever feel grateful, and the more so, that you gave me an opportunity to serve usefully the good people of my city. I remain, faithfully yours,

FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1872.

Colonel F. A. Eastman, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which has just reached me, tendering your resignation of the Postmastership of Chicago, to take effect on the 14th of February next. In accepting your resignation, I wish to thank you for the kind sentiments which you express in your letter toward myself, and to assure you of my appreciation of the ability with which you have carried on your office since your appointment, a part of which period was made particularly difficult by the great fire of 1871; and to wish you all success in your future undertakings. Very respectfully yours, U. S. GRANT.

The following were the only appointments made by General McArthur, so far as known, up to a very late hour last evening: His son, John McArthur, Cashier; J. W. Gregg, Superintendent of Money Order Department; James E. Brady, Bookkeeper.

PERSONAL.

Horace Williams, of Iowa, is stopping at the Tremont House.

George H. Roberts, Attorney General of Nebraska, is at the Sherman House.

John S. Sterling, of the Theodore Thomas troupe, is at the Matteson House.

T. H. Smith, of New York, is stopping at the Briggs House.

Hon. F. Corwin, of Peru, Ind., is at the Tremont House.

Hon. George B. Smith, of Madison, is stopping at the Sherman House.

United States Senator Richard J. Oglesby is at the Tremont House.

Edwin Booth, the great actor, is stopping at the Gardner House.

Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. J. L. Anthony is a guest at the Gardner House.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer, the lecturer, will speak at the Washingtonian Home this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: L. DeCamp, New York; S. W. Farnham, Minneapolis; F. H. Pratt, Boston; J. C. Hall, Oshkosh; George L. Hommedieu, Detroit; M. Morse, Connecticut.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: D. T. Leahy, New York; E. P. Mason, Boston; George M. Costes, Clinton; P. R. Hinick and wife, Massillon; S. T. Emerson, St. Louis; H. P. Robinson, Springfield, Mass.

Robert Collyer, whose long absence from the city will make many of his friends eager to enjoy one of his "talks," will appear in the Star Lecture Course on the 4th of March. He will deliver his new lecture, "Our Folks and Other Folks."

Mr. E. F. Runyan, ex-member of the Board of Education, who defended the indicted Aldermen, was candidate for Judge, and is employed by the Commissioners' ring, is going to Springfield to secure the repeal of the Mayor's bill.

Yesterday Dr. Weller performed the operation of "tapping" for dropsy on Mrs. George Steffins, of Wilmette, taking nine gallons of water. This lady has been suffering from this hopeless disease for five years, and has been "tapped" thirteen times, and had over one hundred and ten gallons of water removed.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: Wm. W. Crawford, Cleveland; J. C. Barnes, New York; Richard H. Watson, Philadelphia; W. J. McKenney, Cleveland; R. P. Warren, United States Army; L. C. Meyer, San Francisco; W. D. Crane, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: C. W. Foster, United States Army; W. H. Kinney, Nebraska City; H. B. Duval, Baltimore; W. W. Brookmey and A. F. Hayward, Yankton, D. T.; H. B. Cleveland, New York; J. E. French, Cleveland; Charles E. Parker, Meriden, Conn.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: William Parsons, Boston; F. Slataper, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Griffin, New Orleans; J. S. Dickinson, Detroit; Alfred Capes, England; Paul Poddinpans, Riberford, Germany; G. T. Page, Concord, N. H.; R. H. Flemming, Cincinnati; J. E. Ruggles, San Francisco.

An election of officers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, held yesterday, resulted in the choosing of the following named gentlemen: President, George C. Prussing; Vice President, Sol. Snow; Treasurer, E. T. Stearns; Managers, J. M. Dunlay, J. Doyle, O. T. Bardall, H. A. Thayer, W. S. Boyle, A. J. Corrigan, George Houghton; Inspectors, Robert Hall, Ben. W. Eisendrath, J. L. Fulton.

Jarrett and Maretzek left for New York at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, to settle their difficulty in the broader field of journalism offered in that city. It is not known whether they both occupied the same sleeping-coach, but lovers of peace and harmony hope not. While they are absent from the troupe, things are expected to go much as usual. There is such a surplus of agents that they don't know how to employ themselves under ordinary circumstances. The houses in Milwaukee and Detroit, the next towns to be visited, are sold, and all that the troupe have to do is to go and sing as announced. The opera season is not likely to be seriously interrupted by the managerial difficulties.

Senator Sumner has not entered the hall of the House of Representatives since the joint meeting to declare the vote for President, four years ago.

General Robert M. Henry, a Solicitor (or, as we should call it, State's Attorney) in North Carolina, is on trial of impeachment for drunkenness, dishonesty, and neglect of duty.

Edward Russell, of Leavenworth, has been appointed Superintendent of Insurance in Kansas, *vice* Webb, removed.

Mrs. Corbett, wife of Senator Corbett, of Oregon; Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Senator Edmunds; and the wife of Judge Field, have engaged passage for Europe in March.

A. P. Colesberry has been appointed Harbor-Master, and N. F. English Flour Inspector, of Philadelphia, by Governor Hartranft.

Mrs. Meade, widow of General George G. Meade, is visiting relatives in Belleville, Ill.

Colonel E. E. Paulding, of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, is in Florida.

Dr. Mahlon Loomis, the projector of the Aerial Telegraph Company just chartered by Congress, is a son of Professor Nathan Loomis, formerly of West Springfield, Mass., now residing at Florence, Northampton. Electricity may be said to have been a family study with the Loomises.

Eliphalet Williams, the venerable President of the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, whose residence was partially burned, Monday evening, is probably the oldest active business man in New England, being 93 years of age.

Dr. Bradford Braley, of East Freetown, Mass., 79 years of age, widely known and respected, was almost instantly killed, last week, by the breaking of his carriage.

Miss A. A. Heuss has filed a petition, at St. Louis, against Edward O'Neill, in which she claims $10,000 as damages for a failure on his part to keep his promise of marriage.

The Orleans Duke d'Aumsle is said to be engaged to marry Duchess de Luynes, widow of the Duke who fell during the German war, only 26 years old. She is a daughter of the Duke de la Rochefoucald. She possesses an enormous fortune, the greatest part a life-estate.

Little Louis, prospectively Napoleon IV., takes the title of Count de Pierrefond, from the name of a village, which remain the ruins of a feudal fortress, only a few miles from Compeigne, which was a favorite summer residence of Napoleon and Eugenie.

Governor Dix has appointed Henry E. Howland Judge of the Marine Court of New York, *vice* Tracy, deceased.

The Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, is a native of that city, and is only 37 years old. He was educated at Rome, and was formerly Vicar General of Rochester.

Charlotte Cushman reached Philadelphia, 12th, from the South, and will rest a month. She has been constantly on the boards since October, and her memorable engagement in Chicago was followed by one even more fatiguing in Southern cities.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster General, who gained an enviable notoriety in the War, and was then in charge of an important bureau at Washington, has been sentenced by Court Martial to be suspended from rank one year, to forfeit all pay except $75 a month, and to be reprimanded in general orders, for embezzlement. The offence was committed in Arizona, last year.

DeWitt C. Ellis, of Rochester, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bank Department, by Governor Dix, of New York.

A CARD FROM MR. DOWNIE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having recently seen in several of our papers allusions to the alleged nonfulfilment of the day city scavenger's contract, and, as the subject is one in which the public no doubt feel an interest, I have concluded to lay the following facts before you, for the consideration of your readers. My contract with the city requires me, on the South Side, to clean from Harrison to Twenty-second street, once a day, east of State street; and south of Twenty-second to Thirty-fifth street once a week. Now, all summer I have covered the district from Harrison to Thirtieth street *every day*, eight blocks beyond the requirements, and have gone up to Thirty-fifth street three or four times each week; while from Harrison to Water street, my teams have been at work regularly every day, although, when I took the contract, it was expected that twice, or thrice, a week would be amply sufficient, in the district, at least to remove all garbage, etc.

On the North Side, I was required to cover the district extending from Kinzie to Division, on the one hand, and from the lake to the river, on the other, once a week. Now, I have done it every day during the entire season; so, I think that breach of contract has not been an injury to the City, at least.

On the West Side, I was required to clean from Lake street to Madison, and from Canal to Western avenue; from Madison to Van Buren, and from Canal street to Centre avenue, once a day. From Van Buren to Twelfth, extending west to Centre avenue, once or twice a week; from Centre avenue to Western avenue, and from Madison street south to Van Buren, once a week. Now, I have not only fulfilled my contract, but where required to visit once—I have done it regularly four times every week. As an evidence that my statements are correct, I may say that in May I employed 20 double teams; in June, 24; in July, 29; in August, 28; September, 29, and in October, 24. In November the epizootic visited my horses, as it did everybody else's, and, in trying to work some of them before they were fit, I lost four of them. As a matter of course, a great deal of garbage, which accumulated during the prevalence of the epidemic, became frozen, and subsequently covered with snow; but as soon as the weather permits I propose to remove every load of it, no matter how many teams are required to do so, and by or before the 1st of May I am satisfied our streets, so far as my duty is concerned, will be entirely free from any accumulation of an objectionable character. More I cannot promise or perform. I may also state that, in the Eighth Ward where the parties reside who have made the false charges about my non-fulfilment of contract, there are more cows and swine in that Ward than in any three Wards in this city, and, as a consequence, there is scarcely any garbage to be collected. The complaint about the carcasses of dead animals being allowed to lie about the street has no bearing whatever upon myself, as the city scavenger's duties are confined to the collection of ashes and garbage exclusively. In conclusion, I would state that my contract only requires me to go to the residences of private families, whereas nearly every other building was turned into boarding house, a restaurant, or hotel, which certainly added largely to my labors. It should not be forgotten, either, that our city possesses a population of 35,000 more than it did a year ago, while I have hauled more garbage during the past six months than has been hauled during the past two years, which statement can easily be verified. Yours respectfully,

PETER DOWNIE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1873.

RECOVERY OF JEWELRY.

Detective Tracy, of the St. Louis Police, arrived in the city yesterday morning in search of some valuable jewelry which was stolen from the house of a prominent physician of that city, and alleged to have been pawned in Chicago. The jewelry was valued at $300, and, after a diligent search, was all recovered by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It had been pawned in five different shops, but the detective, being in possession of the pawn-tickets, had little difficulty in finding the places of deposit. The jewelry was stolen by a man named W. H. Wells, who, soon after committing the theft, pawned a valuable ring in St. Louis, and with the proceeds came to Chicago, where he disposed of the remainder in the manner before stated. He then returned to St. Louis, and was there arrested. After completing his business, Detective Tracy was entertained by his brother detectives of this city, many of whom have been the recipients of kindly favors and attentions at his hands when in St. Louis. Mr. Tracy returned to his native city last evening.

A CLINCHER.

Reply of the Mayor to Lawyers Schaffner and O'Brien.

If the Police Board Is Not a City Institution, What Is It?

A reporter yesterday interviewed the Mayor with regard to the probable action of the Common Council in the confirmation of the Mayor's nominees for the Board of Police. The reporter inquired of His Honor whether he felt himself able to answer the minority report of Constitutional lawyers, Schaffner and O'Brien.

The Mayor smiled, and supposed he could. No respectable lawyer would care to put his name to such a report.

The reporter said it was generally understood that Mr. Gondy, attorney for the ex-Commissioners, wrote it.

The Mayor said, significantly, "He didn't put his name to it, did he?"

The reporter pointed to a clause in the minority report,

The Mayor said: They make this point,—that the Police Board of the City of Chicago was organized under an independent and special act, passed in 1861, which does not profess to be either city charter or an amendment thereto. Therefore, they argue that the provisions of the Mayor's bill, under which the Commissioners were removed from office, do not apply, because it is restricted to officers holding positions under the charter. On this question they base their whole report, and that base demolished, their whole report tumbles to the ground. The act to which they refer was passed on Feb. 21, 1861, creating the Board of Police of the City of Chicago, and prescribing their powers and duties. Now, I hold that this act of 1861 was just as much a part of the charter of the City of Chicago as though the charter had been passed in two portions. The charter consists of the laws passed by the Legislature, whether called the charter or not. Two years subsequently it was repealed, and a new charter established for the City of Chicago. The whole of the old charter and all amendments were repealed to the extent that the new charter was in conflict with everything that preceded it. This new charter, passed on Feb. 13, 1863, is entitled, "An act to reduce the charter of the City of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereto, into one act, and to revise the same." It consists of seventeen chapters. The tenth chapter relates to the Police Department, and takes the place completely of the act of 1861, which was wiped out, every section and line, by the new charter, and this tenth chapter of the act of Feb. 13, 1863, substituted for it. This chapter relates to the Police Department, and is in itself a complete act. It is an integral part of the City of Chicago, and is the tenth chapter of the whole city. Two years afterwards the Legislature again passed an amendment to the charter of the City of Chicago, entitled: "An act to reduce the charter of the City of Chicago, and the several amendments amendatory thereto into one act, and to revise the same, approved Feb. 13, 1863, approved Feb. 16, 1865." These are all amendments to the act of 1865. The entire chapter, numbering 40 sections, with amendments to the act of Feb. 13, 1863, was approved Feb. 16, 1865. This is one of the amendments referred to in the Mayor's bill. It declares that it is an amendment to the charter of the city. The whole forty sections relate exclusively to the Police and Fire Departments, the duties of the officers, and the payment of the Police and Fire Departments. Now, on March 9, 1867, there was a long amendment made to the charter of the city and its amendments, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to reduce the Charter of the City of Chicago and the several acts amendatory thereto, and to revise the same." The third charter of this amendment of 1867 is devoted exclusively to the Police and Fire Departments. It increases the pay of the men, changes their duties, and makes a great many new provisions in regard to the management of the Police and Fire Departments, repealing part of other provisions in the previous laws. This amendment consists of 7 chapters, on the following subjects: It relates to assessment of taxes, and creates the department of the City Government for the collection of taxes; the second amends previous portions of the charter on the subject of public works; the third relates to the Police and Fire Departments; the fourth to the Board of Health; the fifth to the Common Council; the sixth to miscellaneous matters, and the seventh to schools. There are three acts,—one the original and complete charter, and two important amendments in 1865 and 1867. The Legislature again acted on the charter of the City of Chicago in 1869, and passed a dozen amendments, sections or more. Amongst others it apportioned the city into twenty wards; made new districts. The fifteenth section of this charter amendment provides that the Police Commissioners shall devote their entire time to the duties of their office, and respectively receive in compensation a salary of $3,000 a year. That act was approved on March 10, 1869. On Feb. 15, 1873, there was passed by the same Legislature an act of twelve sections, relating entirely to the Police and Fire Departments, entitled "An act to amend an act supplementary to the original act of Feb. 13, 1863, and its amendments, entitled 'An act to reduce the charter of the City of Chicago, etc.,' and the several amendments thereto, approved March, 1867." This is the last amendment made to the charter relating to the Police Department, until the act of the Mayor's bill passed in 1872, which is the last of all amendments which have been made to the charter affecting the Police Department. In the light of these facts, how can any Alderman, or any other man, say that the Police Department of the City of Chicago is no part of the City Government? If it is a part of the City of Chicago, then it comes under the Mayor's bill as completely as any other portion of the City Government. If the latter bill does not apply to the Police Department it applies to nothing. It is null and void. If it does not apply to one, it does not apply to the other. I think this is an answer to Ald. Schaffner and O'Brien. The act they refer to was repealed and wiped out ten years ago.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Italian Society of U. and F. gives its eighth annual ball, to-morrow evening, at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets.

The hearing of the argument on the motion for a new trial in the Boyce murder case has been deferred until next Saturday.

The Irish Library Association meets at half-past 2 this afternoon, at the office of Major C. E. Moore, corner of Madison and Union streets.

The next sociable of the Merry Club will be at Grow's Opera Hall, on Tuesday evening. This Club has been giving a series of very successful entertainments this season. They will be suspended during the Lenten season.

A public meeting of Irish Nationalists will be held at Crispin Hall, No. 77 South Dearborn street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, under the auspices of Union Circle F. B.

It has been observed that the only street railway conductor in the city who keeps his face and hands clean is a young gentleman who has charge of a State and Madison street car.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Directors and Directresses of the Orphan Asylum, at the residence of J. L. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The section of asphalt pavement at the Clark and Monroe street crossing proves a serious obstacle to the laying of the railway track, it having become so hard that pickaxes can scarcely penetrate it.

A musical and literary entertainment, for the benefit of the Ladies' Fund of the First Congregational Church, will be given to-morrow evening at Mrs. S. M. Moore's, No. 324 West Monroe street.

The Park Avenue Library Association, at its meeting to-morrow evening, will discuss the propriety of abolishing the Usury laws. Miss Fanny Goodwin and Mrs. George Mason will enliven the waste of words with choice vocal music.

Tom White, the notorious burglar, who was arrested on Friday for breaking into the rooms of Mr. N. Y. Updegraff, on State street, was yesterday bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000.

It has been remarked, in a purely abstract and general way, that you can never fully appreciate the extreme loveliness of the feminine heart until you see one woman beginning to have her say about another woman younger and fairer than herself.

The action of the Council, in deferring the confirmation of the Police Commissioners, leaves the officers and Fire Department without pay. There is no money to purchase coal and oats for the Fire Department. Any disaster that may occur will be the fault of the Aldermen, and the citizens will hold them accountable. So will the members of the departments.

A public celebration of Washington's birthday, that grand old temperance man, will take place on Saturday evening, in the church on the corner of Clinton and Wilson streets. Judge Gookins and Professor Nelson will address the meeting.

A meeting was held last evening in Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps for the re-erection of a Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home. The meeting adjourned until Saturday next, when all friends of the movement are requested to meet at the Briggs House.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cotton-batting manufactory of Messrs. Gall & Grubb, Nos. 92 and 94 Illinois street. The building was damaged to the extent of $300, and the loss on stock, by fire and water, is estimated at $2,500—fully insured.

Several experienced teachers can now find places in the city public schools. Regular examinations are held on the third Friday of every month at the Normal School Building, on Monroe street, near Halsted, beginning at 9-in the morning. The first examination will be next Friday.

The entire club-house will be thrown open tomorrow evening, on the occasion of the Ladies' Charity Ball, at Standard Hall. The stage will be arranged for the accommodation of those who do not attend for the purpose of dancing. Wright's supper will be superb, and the display of floral decorations by Ressig artistic. Those who have not purchased tickets already can procure them to-morrow, at the office of Teall & Fisher, No. 148 LaSalle street. Five-dollar tickets will admit two persons.

Mr. W. P. F. Meserve, who was before the fire proprietor of the Palmer House, corner of Quincy and State streets, will be in town in a day or two to conclude a contract with H. H. Honore for the occupation of his building, on the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, as an hotel. He is ready, also, to make a contract to lease the building above referred to, and the superb Honore Block adjoining, for $43,000 a year.

Messrs. Palling and Ingram, who formerly kept the Metropolitan Hotel, have leased three buildings on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, owned by Messrs. Couch and High, having a frontage of 120 feet on Lake street and 60 feet on Dearborn, five stories in height. This will give them an hotel nearly as large as the Sherman House. There will be a main entrance on either street 20 feet in width, leading into a large vestibule in the centre of the building. The upper floor will be divided up into rooms for young men, the lower rooms into suites for families. The rates are to be $2.50 a day, and the annual rental $35,000.

A party, consisting of two policemen and a third party, were standing in a doorway, talking quietly. They observed a man approaching, and, the hour being nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, they watched him approach. As he neared their retreat, it was found that he was talking to himself. The officers listened intently. Just as he was by them he gave utterance to the following remark: "My God!" Here he was sitting up with her all night, and have got to go to work to-morrow, and she never even asked me to call again." A roar of laughter from the three auditors of this confession startled the poor fellow, who ran off for dear life's sake.

There are now 500 prisoners confined in the House of Correction. Owing to the cold weather, they cannot work out of doors, and consequently have much leisure time on their hands. They ought to be supplied with reading matter of some kind that would combine amusement with instruction. They now eagerly read anything that comes to them, passing old newspapers round to one another. There is not a family in this city that has not old books, magazines, and illustrated papers that are of no use to them. They would be thankfully received. Any such may be left in charge of the Mayor's Secretary, at the Mayor's office, City Hall. If a note be sent, the papers will be sent for.

Of all the bubbles recently blown into magnitude by long-winded reporters, the senseless sensation about the accumulated offal at the Stock Yards is the greatest. There is no cause for alarm, and no danger to anyone, unless it be to *Times* reporters, whose unhealthy constitutions predispose them peculiarly to fetid and miasmatic influences. The Fertilizing Company have had an unusually large force of men and a large number of cars at work removing the matter for the last two weeks. Every pound of offal will be removed from the ground within three weeks at farthest—possibly in two—unless something extraordinary interferes with their operations. Before spring the ground will be plowed up so as to prevent any possible smell that might arise from it.

This week the ladies of the different churches will give some down-town dinners for the benefit of the Christian Union, in aid of its general work, and to create a fund to carry forward their educational, humane, and charitable ways. The dinners will begin Tuesday, and will be given at 116 Franklin street. The hours will be from 12 to 3 p. m. The arrangements have been made to supply all the wants of the inner man, and young ladies will do the waiting. The Union work is daily enlarging, and from 300 to 400 young people take advantage of its instruction. Among the managers of these dinners are Mrs. Boyden, Mrs. Sayrs, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Remick, Mrs. Baker, Miss Gage, Miss Squires, Mrs. Spear, Miss Cherrie, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, Miss Squires, Mrs. Pinney, Miss Stoddard, and Miss Welch. The dinners will continue several days.

A watchman of one of the vessels on the river at the foot of Harrison street reported at the Armory Station, Thursday morning, that he had seen a man go through the ice near his vessel the night previous. The same morning, Michael Carlon, of No. 212 Marshall street, reported that his brother-in-law was missing. It was at once conjectured that the man seen by the watchman was the missing person. Officer Croak was detailed to search for the body, and yesterday afternoon it was found about five feet from the place where the watchman saw the man go down. It proved to be the body of Patrick Clark, Carlon's missing relative. The body was not bruised in any way, and nothing had been taken from the pockets. It is supposed that Clark was under the influence of liquor, and thought to lessen the walk home by crossing the river at Harrison street, on the ice, without estimating properly the effect of the recent mild weather. Clark was a single man.

The San Francisco *Figaro* compliments the energy of the drummers for the business houses of Chicago, and says that when one of them hears that a new town is to be started, out on the far Western plains, he rushes there with a trunkful of samples and a large umbrella, and camps out. When the emigrants arrive he keeps quiet. He does not move when the hotel is erected. When the sanctuary is built he betrays no emotion. He does not become excited when the Post Office is finished. But as soon as the first store is completed he is right on hand, keen with hunger for a bill of goods. It rather thinks, however, that this is not equal to the energy of the Harrisburg man who asked for permission to say a few words about the deceased, at a funeral, and then called attention to the hair of the remains, which was grown with Restorer which the speaker was willing to close out on the spot, at one dollar and seventy-five cents a bottle, to the bald-headed among the bereaved.

While Mark Sheridan's minstrel company is recuperating its health after its exertions to amuse the public, and the smiling impressario—it will come to this shortly—is busy in the work of reorganizing, there is time to talk about what is regarded as he or his troupe; any gossip about the clever performers being restricted to the dramatic column. The next person to furnish news is a city officer with a first-class record, who holds a high and responsible position, and who is ready to back up any statement he makes with facts that cannot be controverted. He tells the following story: Ten days ago, since war was declared by the Police ex-Commissioners and the scallswag supporters, gambler, one who has as much honor about him as any, betook himself to a store on the South Side, and inquired for a carriage robe. The robe was shown him. "I want the best you have," said the purchaser. "This is the best we have, sir." The robe was paid for. "Send it up to 418 Calumet avenue," said the purchaser. "Who to," queried the salesman. "Never you mind," replies the buyer, "send it to the number I told you." But the salesman, with the fear of an unpleasant denouement before his eyes, persisted. "Who is it from," he inquired. "What difference does it make to you?" said the purchaser. "Send it to the number I told you, and ask no questions." The occupant of the house to which the robe was sent was Michael Hickey; the purchaser was Michael McDonald.

Remarkable Case.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

On Friday last Dr. Small was called to attend a young man named Clarence Abbott, who was ill at his residence. Dr. Small discovered unmistakable symptoms of lead poisoning. It appears that Abbott was wounded in the thigh by a minnie bullet at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864, and that the bullet could not be found at the time. He has suffered somewhat ever since. Drs. Small and Gordon on Saturday morning etherized the patient, and proceeded to make a surgical examination, which resulted in the discovery of the ball in the thigh. The bullet was encased in a bony substance of about the size of a goose's egg, the shell of which was one-fourth of an inch thick. The bullet had been tumbling about in this cavity for eight years, and become worn and polished as smoothly as though it had been done on an emery wheel. Sufficient amount of lead, however, had permeated the encasing and entered the system to produce lead-poisoning, which would have proved fatal in a short time but for the timely relief afforded. Mr. Abbott was doing nicely yesterday.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Falling Wall Crushes a Dwelling-House to the Ground--A Mother and Two Children Killed by the Catastrophe.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) News, Feb. 10.

Yesterday witnessed the most horrible calamity that has ever visited this city.

A few weeks since, it will be remembered, the Ferguson House, at the northwest corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue, was burned. The ruined walls were allowed to stand, and it was the intention of the owner to build on them again in the spring. A few feet north of the ruins, and within the shadow of the walls, stood a small one-story frame dwelling. It consisted of only two rooms, and was owned by Pat. Stewart. At the time of the fire it was untenanted; but about three weeks since Patrick Donahoe, a poor Irish laborer, formerly living in Harlem, moved his family into it, and obtained work from Mr. Ferguson, clearing up the *debris* of the burned hotel. His family consisted of himself and wife Catherine, two boys, John and William, aged respectively 16 and 11 years, and four daughters—Mary, 14 years of age, and Ellen and Katie, twins, 10 years old, and Rosie, a bright-eyed little creature of 2 or 3. Here they lived peacefully and quietly until yesterday. While the family were at dinner, a man was thrown from his wagon, almost in front of the door, and Donahoe had gone out to assist in carrying him to his home. The eldest boy had finished his meal and gone down town, leaving his mother and the rest of the children at the table, together with Maggie Kiley, a girl of 14, daughter of a widow living in Harlem, who was visiting them. Just at this moment the mourning notes of the band announced the approach of the funeral cortege, conveying to their last resting-place the remains of one of our most prominent and best beloved citizens. Willie, boy-like, seized his cap and rushed out to watch the procession pass by. The others hurried to the window.

The head of the procession, led by the Knights Templar, was opposite the house when those in the vicinity noticed the overhanging wall of the old Ferguson House begin to sway to and fro; for only a moment it rocked in the strong south wind, then toppling over, fell on the devoted building with a crash that was heard squares away. A cloud of dust was raised that for a moment hid the full extent of the dire effects, but some ladies living in the next house screamed that there was a whole family buried under the ruins. To know that help was needed was enough. In an instant a hundred strong arms and willing hands were at work. By direction of the Marshal, Mr. Fred. Mitchell, many of the Knights hastened to the labor of human kindness. Through apertures left by the crushed roof and broken sides, could be seen the victims, while their heartrending groans of suffering and shrieks for aid filled all the air about. It was the work of only a few moments to tear away the *debris*, whence were taken the bodies. The first reached was little Ellen. Mr. Thomas F. Allen gathered her in his arms and bore her to Newlon's drug store, across the way. In rapid succession the other four were taken out. The baby, Rosie, was almost uninjured, while a dog that was in the house at the time of the catastrophe, upon being freed from his imprisonment, ran yelping away. Maggie was dead when her body was taken from under the ruins, though her heart pulsated for a moment. Her golden hair was dabbled in the life-blood that flowed from a dozen cuts in her head, and, sickening to contemplate, a piece of lath, about six inches long, was jammed down her throat. She had also received other injuries, and it is probable that her death was almost instantaneous. The corpse, with the mother of the family, Mrs. Donahue, was also carried to Newlon's, while Katie, the last of the unfortunates, was taken to a grocery store a few steps further down the avenue. Drs. Morrison, Fitzpatrick, Chapman, Mendenhall, and others, were quickly on hand, and all that could be done to relieve their sufferings was done. A number of ladies were promptly on hand to minister to the sufferers. An examination revealed the fact that Mrs. Donahoe was badly bruised internally, a number of ribs were broken, four on the right side, while there was a compound comminuted fracture of the left fore-arm, and of the left leg from the knee down. The leg and arm were crushed to a mass of bruised flesh and bones.

Ellen was bruised about the head and blood was flowing from her nose, mouth, and ears. Her left arm was fractured above the elbow, and there was a badly comminuted fracture of the right thigh, with extensive internal injuries.

Katie was the least injured except the baby. Her head was considerably bruised, left arm fractured in two places, and the tibia of the right leg broken near the ankle. She is also supposed to have received internal injuries, the extent of which is not yet determined.

It was evident to all that neither Mrs. Donahoe nor Ellen could live. The child went first. She was unconscious from the time she was rescued until her death, which occurred in about three-quarters of an hour. Just before she passed away the elder boy and girl, who had been informed of the sad occurrence, arrived, and their grief seemed uncontrollable. The father, too, arrived at the scene just in time to hear the announcement of the recovery of all the sufferers, and around the dead and dying the bereaved father and his children knelt and gave way to passionate weeping. Little Ellie's respirations grew fainter and fainter, further and further apart, a slight tremor passed over her frame, and her soul was with Him who gave it.

The good priest was summoned to give the last consolations of religion to the fated mother; after the rites had been concluded, at the command of the father, the children knelt around the form of her who gave them life, and pressed on her cold lips the last kiss of affection and love. A moment more, and she had ceased to live.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The ice on Lake Winnebago is from 35 to 40 inches thick by actual measurement.

—The social evil license receipts, at St. Louis, last week amounted to $1,913—a considerable increase over previous weeks this winter.

—It is estimated that the profits for the last ten years on the sewing machines manufactured in this country amount to $200,000,000.

—The Texas Central Road has now completed laying the iron to the Choctaw Creek, some six miles south of Sherman.

—On the 15th of next May the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Baltimore and remain in session for two or three weeks.

—The Duluth *Herald* claims that there are more iron safes in that city, and less money in them, than in any other city of similar size in the Union.

—The Bloomington (Ill.) Law Library, owned by a stock company of the McLean County bar at $250 a share, has over $2,000 worth of books and is out of debt.

—West Roxbury is so anxious for annexation to Boston that a town meeting has voted to expend $5,000 for "counsel fees, etc."

—Until this season Gloucester, Mass., has ranked next to Boston as a mart for fishermen, but now Portsmouth is second only to Boston.

—Nebraska furnishes a pastoral item concerning a flock of sheep buried in a snow-drift for ten days, and discovered at the end of that time by their breath rising as a cloud of steam through the superincumbent snow.

—A den of American gamblers was recently broken up by the Parisian police. The head and front of this offending establishment was James P. Wells, who, ten years ago, was a Baptist minister of Massachusetts.

—The great fires in American cities within a year and a half have cost the country $300,000,000, which is more than it has cost all Europe, save in war, since the great fire of London, 200 years ago.

—A young man who has passed himself off as an English nobleman, and who spent considerable money at Eastport, Me., while there a short time ago, turns out to be a St. John clerk who borrowed a sum of money at that place and cleared out.

—The pickpockets who "work" the Fourth avenue cars in New York have a lovely way of managing things, by telling the conductors to keep quiet if they do not wish to "pass in their checks." The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that "an inviting field for police missionary labor."

—The Grafton Stone Company, of St. Louis, have received the contract from Government for improving the river between Alton and St. Louis. The amount of the contract is about $500,000.

—A New Hampshire clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him $2. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make up $2.50 for you." and before the astonished man could explain matters he was off with his bride on his honeymoon.

HYDROKONIA.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA,

A Safe, Pleasant, and Painless Treatment for diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs, comprising Deafness, Asthma, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Throat Disease, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Introduced and practiced only by CLEESON PRATT, M. D., late of Boston. Professional Rooms No. 305 West Madison-st., Chicago. Reception hours from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5. "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." As a rational treatment for that catarrhal condition of the throat and facial cavities, so alarmingly prevalent, so often the prelude to consumption, and so utterly incurable by the common modes of practice, it is with pleasure I indorse the system employed by Dr. S. C. Pratt, of 305 West Madison-st., and from the benefit received at his hands in this particular, I earnestly hope for his continued success. L. E. BULLOCK, 943 Wabash-av.

CARPETS.

Carpets
AND
Curtain Goods.

During the time that I remain in this locality, I will offer my entire stock of CARPETINGS and CURTAIN GOODS, at Retail, at Wholesale Prices.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.
Young's line of 'Buses pass the door.

JEWELRY.

CONE & STRONG.
Watches,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE.
RICH GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

READ THIS!
One-half of our time is spent in
BED.
Lane's Patent CURLED WOOL MATTRESS is the best Bed in the market. Costs less than one-half as much

WASHINGTON.

Dare Congress Assemble on the 4th of March Next?

Ben Holladay's Oregon Road, and His Attempt to Reach the Senate.

The Goat Island Fight—"A Lobbyist on the Floor."

The Union Pacific Railroad and Senator Edmund's Amendment.

A Fearful Plot--Motto for the "Between-Puddles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1873.

Dare Congress assemble and organize on the 4th of March?

No, it dare not. Receiving a fixed sum for the round year, instead of so much *per diem*, as should be the case, it would be indifferent, under ordinary circumstances, whether it gave 100 days' work or 200 days' work. But now, fearing to put the character of its membership—yea, of a majority of the same—to the test, it has an added incentive to fly.

A resolution will be introduced to restore the bill calling Congress together on the 4th of March. Mark who votes for it, and who against it! There is no good reason against this early convocation; it will cost no more money; it will merely compel some work from the new Congress, instead of a recess of nine months. If we can get the work out of that recess under the present stimulation of public feeling, we shall have a perfect and wholesome examination of all the evils since 1861.

If it be not accorded, and a corrupted Congress sneak away, afraid of the explosion of the rotten eggs which have been laid by it, be assured that there is one legislative body which will sit with open doors all the recess: the Public Press! There is a fatality about exposures; once started, they roll down a declivity in daylight by the force of gravitation, all the world gazing up. At present there are no party necessities to be pleaded before the public constituency.

Farmers, householders, mechanics, all moral people of every grade and profession, this is the point to make a stand! Pour in your letters to your Congressman and your journals, and demand that the present Congress restore the law by which its successor can reassemble on the 4th of March next.

A SCARE IN THE FOREIGN BOND MARKET.

The prospects multiply of a hearty scare in the matter of our railroad bonds, which have been sold abroad in such vast quantities under the stimulation of great land-grants. A low estimate makes the quantity of our securities of all sorts held in Europe to be $1,500,000,000. Besides, we have placed an enormous quantity of mining bonds—many of which represent no real value than than the late diamond-field hoax—upon credulous German bankers, employing for this purpose the unscrupulous services of one of the great banks of the Pacific Coast.

BEN HOLLADAY

is now in this city, the President of the Oregon & California Road, for which relief is sought from Congress. His road is completed for 200 miles, between Portland and Roseburg, and is designed to connect, across the Coast-Range with a California and Oregon road. But the mountain-range which interposes is formidable, and immigration and money do not keep pace with the enterprise. A great lawsuit hangs over Holladay's head, brought by the original projector of this railway, Mr. Elliott, whom Holladay unceremoniously ejected after his mode of "driving things," and the mighty Ben, who had believed that there was no limit to his greatness, found himself reduced, last year, to the necessity of craving advice. The big men on the Pacific Coast assembled at

"Ben, you must elect yourself to the United States Senate in order to establish your credit. That's the way to make things jump in the railway line now-a-days. The Senate is getting to be a Board of Railway Presidents or their attorneys, and, if you are not represented there in person or by counsel, you won't appear abroad to be backed by the credit of all the United States."

Holladay conceived that this must be an easy task. There was nobody in the way but his lawyer, Mitchell, and of course lawyers were of no account when their employers wanted them to hop down. But Mitchell had set up that place in the Senate for himself. He refused to hop down. Ben Holladay craved, cursed, and made his wail in vain. Mitchell was elected, as a lesser *alter ego*, and Ben is only outside in the lobby.

LOBBYIST ON THE FLOOR.

The Central Pacific Road has also been represented here, of late, by its great Ajax, Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California. He is a slow-moving man, of slow circulation, and, in prospective, the richest man of America. His prospects are beyond which Vanderbilt possesses. He has this much railway: Main line Central Pacific, 878 miles; California Pacific, 90 miles; San Francisco & North Pacific, 90 miles; Stockton & Copperopolis, 64 miles; San Jose Branch, 44 miles; Visalia Division, 167 miles; Oregon Division, 170 miles; Alameda and Oakland Branches, 20 miles. Total, above 1,500 miles of railway, besides all the steamers in the rivers and bays of California. The entire stage and mail system of the coast is tributary to this corporation, which is to Pacific America the venous and arterial system, and all this practically under the control of three men. It is the intention of these persons, who but a little while ago were shop-keepers and attorneys of Sacramento, to declare where the the city of the Pacific Coast shall be, and also to become the possessor of the nearly bankrupt Union Pacific Railway. When the resolution passed the House, a few days ago, expressing the sense of that body that no part of Goat Island should be given to a railway, the partisans of the Central Pacific made such exclamations as these:

"Well, we'll make San Francisco come to its knees yet. We'll put the city of that coast at Antioch or Vallejo. They'll be praying before long for the road to take Goat Island!"

The people of San Francisco, as a corporation, are no more to be considered than a railway corporation. The point at issue is the property of the United States, not a mother foot of which should be parted to corporations; and this island, in particular, has been declared an essential military defence of San Francisco Bay by Humphreys and Barnard, both of whom, with singular and suspicious tergiversation, afterward recommended that it be allotted to the railroad. Thus do these mighty corporations, on plausible pretexts, "influence" every department of the public service, and the liberties of the Continent are being surrendered piecemeal.

While this resolution was pending, a piece of impudence, paralleled only by Jim Brooks, was performed by Aaron A. Sargent, a man instant in season and out of season for his railway client. Sargent, it is to be remembered, takes his place in the Senate for six years, next March, as the successor of Cornelius Cole, another example of the Railway Board which has been substituted for a Senate. The passage was as follows:

Mr. W. R. Roberts offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it was not expedient now for the public interest that any portion of Goat Island should be ceded for railroad purposes.

Mr. Sargent moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 102.

The main question was then ordered.

Mr. Sargent said there were lobbyists on the floor of the House who were abusing their privilege, and he asked that the rules be enforced.

The Speaker asked Mr. Sargent to name the offenders.

Mr. Sargent named Duvall C. McRuer, of California.

The Speaker said Mr. McRuer was an ex-member, and was entitled to be on the floor.

Mr. Sargent said he was not entitled to abuse his privilege.

The Speaker replied he would not like to presume that any ex-member had violated his privilege unless the matter was first investigated.

Mr. Banks suggested that, before an ex-member should be condemned, there should be an investigation of the facts by a Committee.

Mr. Sargent then made the point that Mr. McRuer had not registered with the Doorkeeper, as was required by the rules.

The Speaker said that was a question of fact, but the point would not be good as against this pending resolution.

Mr. Sargent said he did not make it as against this resolution particularly. He only wanted to show that members were embarrassed in their action by the presence of lobbyists.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

The cause of the adoption of the resolution was not indignation at Sargent's unmanly action, but the panic created by the Credit Mobilier exposures,—which, if pursued, will scarcely leave a quorum in Congress to expel the corrupted members.

The spirit of Sargeant in the above episode is the spirit of the railway tyrannies, which he did not possess the prudence to conceal, but anticipated the despotism to which we may be coming. Mr. McRuer represented the City of San Francisco, was an ex-member of Congress, and yet, forsooth, was a lobbyist. The period may be at hand when the lobby and Congress will change places, the tools of monopoly taking the seats, and the representatives of the people exposed to their insults while the demi-privileged guests of the Doorkeepers. Burnt in effigy once on the Pacific Coast, Sargent swore that Goat Island should pass, whether or no. The day is impending when it shall be said on the floor, with the mildness and moral meaning of a great conviction and duty:

"Mr. President, I see lobbyists on the floor."

And then, fully aware of what the notification means, about one-half of the House will step out of the door and never return. That day will come when Senators are voted for by the people, and not by a reduced constituency of brokers in politics.

EDMUNDS' AMENDMENT.

Horace F. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and son-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt,—a bland, grandaire kind of man, who would conciliate a crocodile even if it had sought to devour a member of his household,—has been before the Committee this week, protesting against Senator Edmunds' amendment:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any Railroad Company and its assigns, on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such Company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the 5 per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law. And any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and, in such suit, the right of such Company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them; and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said Courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

A large number of members are saying that the above is unjust. Then prove its injustice in the Courts, as is provided for! Prove it on appeal, as well in the Supreme Court of the United States, where two railway lawyers are lodged, to the great scandal of American jurisprudence.

In no private transaction known to man does a lender pay his borrower's interest upon the lender's own money. The Union Pacific Railway never proposes to pay one cent of either principal or interest, but to use the road until it is worn out, and then go into bankruptcy, or agree to let the Central Pacific levy upon it. One expectation is to raise half a million, and spend the same here, to prove that the Pacific roads have already been of such use to Government that their obligations ought to be cancelled.

This road should be made an example of. It has presented all the phases of seduction, profligacy, burglary, bribery, perjury, forgery. If it cannot pay its interest, let the Government clip off its biography, and dispose of it as a source of public disease.

A FEARFUL PLOT.

Mr. Horace Clarke exposed, a few days ago, a plot against him, the principal figurer in which was a Committee Clerk named Cowlam. Mr. Negley, of Pittsburgh, introduced a resolution in the House, which had been preceded by alarming telegraphic despatches from Cowlam to Clarke, to this effect: "Honorable Clarke! I do not know you! Hence, the startling information I give you is the warning counsel of an honorable friend and the warning of Benjamin Butler. An attempt is to be made to pizen you. A dreadful conspiracy is planned. Thrice the brinded cat hath mewed. Bewair!"

To this, Clarke responded characteristically with an essay several reams long, breathing the essence of a gentleman, a statesman, sweet bread and peas.

Another telegram-despatch rejoined from Cowlam. The conspiracy was the most dreadful known since the days of Guy Fawkes, and headed by resolute and extraordinary men. One of these gigantic freebooters was to rise in Congress and point the way to the booty, and all the rest were to fill the breach. "Be warned," says Cowlam, "for my intentions never were sinister, since I am the secretary of Benjamin Butler."

A lawyer was sent down by the Owl Line, and he called on Cowlam. For this disinterested saviour of the Union Pacific Road, he saw a youth of a freckled physiognomy, with eyes which sparkled at the rattle of pennies, and whiskers blown out from his chops, as if at the vigor of his own windiness. This was the rescuer of the corporation; and he pointed out, after much mystery, the dangerous authority who was to have mounted the barricades. It was Negley, calmly arranging his hair at a glass.

The lawyer at once stuck Cowlam's correspondence in the hands of the immaculate Jim Brooks. When Negley mounted the breach, Jim Brooks appeared at the sally-port, and presented the veracious Cowlam correspondence. Negley fell into the most. Cowlam disappeared by volatile evaporation, and Jim Brooks slapped his hand over his pocket, and exclaimed:

"The honor of Congress has been maintained by me to the extent of deserving 50 more shares of Mobilier for my dear little son-in-law!"

POMEROY'S READING CONSTITUENCY.

I have observed that Pomeroy, the blinded Samson of Kansas, has been interviewed by the reporter of the paper called the *Between-Puddles*. This highly artistic report proceeds in this form of solidarity:

Mr. Pomeroy was asked if he wished to say anything to the public in regard to the election and the serious charges made against him in connection with it. "I should like," he replied, "to make a statement through the *Between-Puddles*, for that reaches more Kansas men and more Kansas Republicans than any other newspaper."

Probably this accounts for the morals of Kansas and the existence of Pomeroy.

I am moved, nevertheless to a labor of love. I have discovered an editorial motto for the *Between-Puddles*,—something which, as it strikes me, that publication may need to cheer it up. When the Rev. John Wesley was at Land's End, he made this motto all out of his head. He could not go ahead, and there was sea on both sides of him, so he must needs edit something. He therefore wrote as follows:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two divided seas I stand,—
Yes, how contemptible I,
A point of time, a moment's space,
But gets me to that foreign place,—
Or shuts me up in hell!

This is a beautiful and appropriate motto for the *Between-Puddles*, published by Skimmin, Skinnum & Co. Subscribers for Kansas, Pomeroy and Caldwell. GATH.

BEST.

"Love is better than house or lands;
So, Sir Stephen, I'll ride with thee!"
Quick she steps where the courser stands,
Light she springs to the saddle-tree.

Love is better than kith or kin;
So close she clung and so close clasped he
They heard no sob of the bitter wind,
Nor the snow that shuddered along the lea.

Love is better than life or breath!
The drifts are over the horse's knee;
Softly they sink to the soft, cold death,
And the snow-shroud folds them silently.

Houses and lands are gone for aye,
Kith and kin like the wild wind flee;
Life and breath have fluttered away,
But love hath blossomed eternally.
—*Rose Terry in the Atlantic for March.*

A Royal Freak.

An English newspaper says:

"The late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, wishing to give the ladies of his harem an idea of the Crystal Palace, commissioned a firm of ship-builders on the Thames to construct the iron framework of a huge domelike structure. It was, when completed, put up in England, and then taken to pieces for conveyance to Constantinople, where it was re-erected and covered in with glass, and formed one of the most conspicuous and pretty objects which met the travellers' gaze on going up the Bosphorus. The present Sultan, however, thought that it interfered with his view, and ordered it to be demolished, and the *debris* of a building which from first to last must have cost more than £100,000 has been sold for old scrap iron."

The Lancet on Night-Work.

The *Lancet* asserts that night-work is not injurious to adults under certain conditions. The hours of sleep should never be curtailed, and the light should be white, powerful, steady, and concentrated by a shade on the work. It argues that an insufficient, flickering, or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes in producing the brain irritation which troubles night-workers. It recommends abundant nutriment, and a moderate use of tobacco.

PARIS.

The Dupin Family---How a Proud Career Was Irretrievably Sullied.

Alexandre Dumas' Last Play---"La Femme de Claude."

Financial Irregularities---The City Hall---A Dreadful Domestic Tragedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1873.

Those whom the gods love die young! Had Arnold died before he turned traitor, how venerated would that name have been in American annals! Had Louis Philippe died before 1848, had Napoleon III. died before 1870, what wise, able, successful monarchs they would have appeared in history! They buried a man on Thursday whose whole family illustrated the truth of this old saying. There was from 1815 to 1848 no family which stood higher in popular favor than

THE DUPIN FAMILY.

The head of the family had defended Marshal Ney, de Beranger, de Chateaubriand, Paul Louis Courier. He was the intimate friend of Manuel, Foy, Lamarque. He was celebrated for his wit, his eloquence, his legal lore. He was the trusted counsellor of the Orleans family. His rusticity was rather a recommendation than a drawback,—so blunt a fellow must needs be honest. The eldest Dupin had all sorts of successes after the Revolution of 1830. He was head of the French bar, being made Attorney General; he was President of the Chamber of Deputies; he was member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He was legal adviser of Louis Philippe and of all his family. His income was enormous, for all of these, and of many other posts he filled, had salaries attached to them, and, as he never spent one centime if it could by any hook or crook be avoided, he left more than a million of dollars behind him. When you remember he began the world with no capital but the head he carried on his shoulders, I think you will agree that this was a decent estate. His next brother was Charles Dupin, who became an engineer in the navy, but early turned his attention to political economy, and quitted the navy to fill a variety of lucrative posts under the Government. Louis XVIII. made him a Baron, and the Revolution of July added to the number and profits of the places he held under the Restoration. His younger brother, Philippe Dupin, aided by his elder brother, made rapid progress at the bar; his abilities confirmed his advance. Some persons thought him the ablest of the three brothers. He certainly possessed, more than the other two, the faculty of attracting and keeping friends, and he had a hold on his audience much firmer than his eldest brother ever obtained. Consumption seized him in the morning of life, and he died. The mother of these men died in the meridian of their fame and popularity. When they placed on her tombstone, with pardonable vanity, "Here lies the mother of the three Dupin," all France applauded the inscriptions as a merited tribute to the dead and to the living. Revolution swept away the July Monarchy. Revolution established the Second Empire. *Le premier vol de l' aigle* (as the Duke d'Aumale wittily said) was to confiscate the whole Orleans estate. (Before this measure was decreed, Louis Philippe had departed life. He made the eldest Dupin one of his executors.) The eldest Dupin instantly threw up all his offices, and protested against the measure. He, nevertheless, no sooner saw the third Napoleon firmly established, than he began to pay it court, and, in a few years, he actually begged the Emperor for his old offices, and for a seat in the Senate. There was only one sentiment in France, even among the Bonapartists themselves,—that of the deepest indignation. Bushels of letters (I quote his own language) were received, denouncing his infamy. It was infamous, for Louis Philippe had always been his friend; had raised him and himself to office to forward the interests of his whole family. He soon introduced his brother into the Senate. They made themselves notorious by recanting and bitterly opposing every opinion they had previously advocated, and to which they had owed their popularity and social position. They fell into insignificance and contempt. When the eldest Dupin died, there was nobody at his funeral but people obliged by their office to be present. They were received in the drawing-rooms of none of their old friends. The last of the three brothers—Baron Charles Dupin—has just passed away. His family insisted that all official honors should be paid him, but nobody was present at the funeral except people who could not do otherwise. The newspapers dismiss him with a contemptuous-line to his grave.

MONS. ALEX. DUMAS

has just made as complete a failure as a dramatist can make. It was not unexpected. He had time and again been warned that, if he persevered in the path he was treading, he would certainly fall down a very deep abyss. He is self-willed, and the prediction is accomplished. It is a pity that authors cannot content themselves with literary fame, but must rush into politics, as if the latter alone were the proper business of genius. How different would de Lamartine stand in literary history had he never meddled with politics! How Sainte-Beuve injured himself by his political dabbling! What balderdash has politics made Victor Hugo drivel! Mons. Alex. Dumas' ambition seems to be the scan—shall I say elevate or depress? I doubt if he himself knows which—woman in the social scale. It is not odd that Frenchmen think of nothing but women. Interdict this subject to them, they are dumb. All their novels, plays, pictures, opers, turn on sexual relations,—sinning men or sinning women; faithless wives or faithless husbands; unmarried women who have been, are going to, or are going to their wells. The whole of French literature seems written by students of some Lock or some Magdalen Hospital.

THE NEW PLAY,

which has been "damned," though it continues to be played that everybody may judge for himself how grossly M. Dumas has blundered, is entitled "La Femme de Claude." It takes its title from the similarity of character between the wife of Claude Ripper and the wife of Claudius (in French Claude), the Roman Emperor,—infamous Messalina. Claude Ripper is sure he has invented a cannon which is destined to change the conditions of modern warfare. He would for no consideration sell it to any foreign nation; if his native country refuses to buy or to accept it, the secret of his invention shall die with him. He is ignorant of the world. His life has flown away in his study and laboratory, his wants attended to by a mother who tenderly loved him. She dies, and he forsakes his provincial home and comes to Paris. He meets Mlle. Gesarine in one of the houses he frequents in Paris; falls in love with her; dreams she will give him a home such as his mother made for him. He asks her hand, and gets it. The friends of the celebrated surgeon, the late Joubert de Lamballe, traced his insanity to his marriage. He devotedly loved a woman, married her, and found on his wedding-night that she was pregnant; he had dreamed her pure. To the astonishment of the residents, he appeared the following morning at his usual hour at the Hotel Dieu, and said, "Gentlemen, Mme. Joubert de Lamballe is a fallen women! Put on your aprons and let's go the rounds!" He never again saw her. Such was Claude Ripper's history. He "lipped the wanton in the secure couch, and thought her chaste." She not only had lovers before him, but before their marriage had a child, which was still living in one of the suburbs of Paris. Claude Ripper refused to have anything more to do with her. "You cannot be a wife; be at least a mother." She weeps, sobs, moans contrition. He is marble; a woman once sullied is as a man once perjured,—there is no trust in her. Seeing her husband jealous to her, she returns to her ignoble life; lover succeeds lover; who pays best is best "loved." Her child dies; the evening she receives this intelligence, she receives a new lover to her heart. Claude Ripper quits Paris for that provincial home where life had passed away so easily, so noiselessly, so happily. He plunges deep into study, and forgets the disappointments of his heart. Unfortunately, while absorbed by his studies, he glides into debt, and appearances indicate that he is to be put out of his old home, which is to be sold to satisfy creditors. He is once more most happy; for he has with him him Antonin, his adopted son, and Rebecca, the daughter of his old friend Daniel, a Jew, whose hobby is to find the Lost Tribes in Africa, and bring them together again at Jerusalem. This happiness is interrupted by the reappearance of Cesarine. Claude sees her return with absolute indifference; she is as nothing to him,—so insignificant he does not even think it worth while to challenge her right to a seat at his hearth. Antonin, unfortunately, falls in love with her at first sight. Finding it in vain to struggle with this passion, too honorable to gratify it at the expense of his adopted father's, his benefactor's honor, he resolves to fly. He tells Claude Ripper they must part, but he does not confess the cause which leads him to the separation. Claude divines it, and is terrified to see Antonin falling into the toils of that woman. To save Antonin, he, Claude, makes general confession,—how he loved, how he was deceived, how he has suffered. The recital but increases Antonin's desire to fly; he is more than ever conscious that his sole safety lies in flight. Claude refuses to allow him to leave, confides to him the secret of his invention, and gives Antonin the key of the iron safe in which all the details of the invention are deposited. He conjures Antonin to keep the secret for France, should any harm befall him, the inventor. The invention has reached the ears of military governments, and there is an earnest desire on their part to get possession of the secret. Among the agents employed to ferret out this secret was one Cantagnac, a dubious character, who passes with some people for a speculator, with others for a spy in the pay of some foreign government. The probabilities are, he is both. He knows how pressed by debt Claude is, and hopes to buy the secret by opportunely appearing when creditors are most clamorous, and by offering to satisfy them all in exchange for the revelation of the inventor's secret. Claude refuses; poverty, with all its distressing consequences, is preferable to seeing his invention pass into the hands of his country's enemies. Failing in attempts to seduce Claude, Cantagnac turns his batteries on Cesarine, whom he had known as the mistress of one of his agents. He offers to give her all the money she wants if she will obtain her husband's secret. Cesarine sets to work. Hope of money gives her lynx's eyes. She detects the love her husband bears Rebecca, and the ardor with which it is returned. She does not see (for she could not understand) the nature of this love, Rebecca confesses to Claude, as she takes leave—perhaps forever—of him to follow her father in his search for the Lost Tribes, that she loves him devotedly, with a mystic love, to be gratified only in the New Jerusalem which lies beyond the grave; 'tis such love as priest may entertain for nun, without violence to vows. Cesarine attempts to get possession of Claude's heart, or at least of his senses, in all those arts with which women every day and so easily dupe men. There is no magic in them when applied to Claude. She can excite only one sentiment in him,—disgust. She then threatens. Claude is terrified, for he knows there is nothing of which that vile woman is not capable, and he fears (not for himself; he disdains the worst she could do; has she not already done her worst by soiling his honor with her infamy?) for Antonin and Rebecca. He warns her that, if she attempts to wrong him through these children, or through his invention, he will kill her as he would kill the snake, and with a little compunction. She allures Antonin; fans the passion which glows in his veins until it burns all the vows he had formed. She gives him $40,000 she had received from Cartagnac (without telling its origin), and begs him to place it in the iron safe where, she had discovered, all the papers relating to the new cannon were kept. She does this at Cantagnac's suggestion, and as a means to enable her to seize the papers at a favorable moment planned by her. Antonin now, passion's keenest edge being dulled by satisfaction, feels horror with himself for betraying his benefactor, and urges Cesarine to fly with him. She consents, and insists upon his taking the money she confided to him, that they may together live at ease abroad. It is not without difficulty she succeeds wringing consent from him, but at last he agrees. She blows out the candle, that nobody may discover their preparations for flight. Antonin opens the iron safe by the bright moonlight, and takes the $40,000; but he observes as he does so, that Cesarine steals the papers relating to the invention. Antonin seizes her hand to force her to surrender them. They struggle. She escapes, and runs to the window to throw them out to Cantagnac, who is secreted below, waiting for them. The noise of the struggle has attracted Claude, who, at its height, entered the room stealthily, armed with a double-barrelled gun. Seeing what she is about to do, he takes aim, fires, and kills her before she reaches the window. Antonin expects the other barrel's contents are for him, and awaits his fate with resignation; he feels he merits it. But Claude puts his arm in Antonin's, and says, "Come, let us set to work again." The curtain falls. There were calls for the author, but there were no calls for Mlle. Desclee, who played Cesarine with admirable art.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

The utmost energy is shown in attempting to recover some property for the creditors of this firm. Charles Bowles *personally* was made a bankrupt, two days ago, by decree of Court; the object of this measure was to recover for the creditors the $400,000 or $800,000 worth of property in Nice and at Geneva which stands in the name of Mrs. Stetson, and which is believed to be rightfully assets of the firm.

SOME FINANCIAL FRAUDS

have come to light, in which a good many well-known Frenchmen are implicated (among them Clement Duvernois, one of the last Ministers of the Empire, and long a prominent newspaper writer here), and which have led to many arrests and more flittings. The exact nature of these frauds has not yet come to light. The Paris *Journal* has ceased to appear in consequence of these legal proceedings; it was owned by one of the accused. It appears that an enormous amount of shares and bonds of companies which existed only on paper has been floated on the Bourse, and the proceeds of the sales have been dissipated by the parties now in flight or in prison.

THE CITY HALL.

The ruins of the City Hall of Paris present a most weird spectacle on moon-lighted nights. By the way, when you come to Paris, visit Notre Dame on some cloudless night, when the moon pours translucent molten silver over that venerable Gothic edifice,—you will not regret it. The Madeleine Church, too, never looks better than when bathed in moonlight. The ruins of the City Hall are now hoary with saltpetre, which glitters most fantastically in night's silvery light, while night-birds, with strange noises of thrust and wing, dot the scene with their rapid, uncertain forms. Hundreds of cats move stealthily about, making a very Chinese concert of love-songs, or complaints of hard times or hard fare, or whatever other cares corrode cats' consciences. All the architects in France are hard at work on a plan of the new City Hall; the plan accepted will secure for its author the place of architect of the new building, which will give fame and fortune ($100,000); the second best plan will receive a prize of $5,000; the third, $3,000; the fourth, $2,000; the fifth and sixth, $1,000 each.

A DREADFUL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

is thus related in a daily paper: "We reached * * with Guillaume. This was the second time he had met his father since he had quitted his regiment. He had felt acutely the loss of his rank. His father had promised us to make no allusion to Guillaume's disgrace. The day after our arrival passed away well enough. We all breakfasted at home. The father and son had together paid several visits in town, and seemed to be on excellent terms; nobody seeing them could have believed they had been so hostile four years ago. When dinner was served, Guillaume sat on his father's left. Conversation touched a great many topics, and at last turned upon a vineyard which the father said he had sold because the blooms never yielded fruit. Guillaume replied, 'You were very wrong; it was very productive; that land belonged to my mother, and I shall regret its sale as long as I live.' His father angrily answered, 'Do you think your mother's memory is not as sacred to me as it is to you?' Their voices now rose to a high pitch, and we had the utmost difficulty in calming them. We thought we had been successful, when suddenly the father bawled, with incredible vigor (for, though 70 years old, he was wonderfully well preserved), 'None but a scoundrel—aye, do you hear? a scoundrel—would have said to his father what you have said to me; a scoundrel and a coward! You richly deserved to be degraded in the army, vile coward!' Guillaume leaped up, took his chair, and said to his father, 'Tis you who are a coward, for you insult me knowing I cannot reply to you; but you had better not begin again!' As he spoke, he almost menaced his father with his chair. Alfred and I leaped on him to disarm him despite his resistance, when his father, pale as a sheet with anger, went up to him and spat in his face. Then, my dear friend, ensued a scene which I shall never forget as long as I live. Maddened with anger, and leaving in our hands the chair we had taken from him, Guillaume raised his hand and gave his father a slap on the jaw, and then stepped back. Terrified, and fearing a fight was about to take place, we got between them. We took the father by the arm. He straightened himself up with immense strength until he stood on his toes—then he fell back with a sort of sob. He was a corpse!"

FOSCOLO.

—A writer divides men, with regard to their laughter, into three classes, viz.: the he, he, he! the ho, ho, ho! and the ha, ha, ha! men,—the shallow, the gross, and the refined.

NICE.

The "Shepherd"---His Appearance and Capacities.

How He Conveyed a Party on a Mediterranean Steamer.

The Beauty of Nice---A Fit Home of Tenderness and Fancy.

Amusements of the Place---An Old Woman in Command of a Body of Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Jan. 15, 1873.

We call our courier the "Shepherd," and there is a deep significance in the name. He watches that we do not go astray; he directs us from one resting place to another; he sees that we are properly fed and cared for, and well folded at night. But he does not look like a shepherd. We always think of a shepherd as a man of rather benignant expression, to whose countenance habitual thought for the creatures under his care has given a look of mild unselfishness. Our courier's expression is very like that of

A SCOTCH TERRIER.

His face is round, and, surrounded as it is by rough gray whiskers and curly gray hair, it is not at all unlike our canine friend from Scotland. The Shepherd is short and stocky, and his chunky little figure has a good-natured, frisky sort of a look, as he trots ahead of us on our excursions, and unerringly leads the way. He is very near-sighted, and wears a curious-looking round eyeglass stuck in one eye. There is something about this eyeglass which gives him a peculiarly knowing look. He seems penetrating and irresistible when he gets it in his eye, and appears to be perpetually saying to all parties, and officials, and landlords, and drivers, and all the rest of the traveller-pillaging tribe, "You can't get round me. It is not the least use. I see through and through you. I detect and scan all your tricks and your manners." But the Shepherd, though small in stature, is great in soul. A more resolute, determined, gamy little man in a combat with porters and drivers, it would be difficult to find. He does it all without the least noise or fuss, too. There is something in his very presence, in the fiery soul that shines out from his eyes through the round eyeglass, that seems to

AWE AND SUBDUE

the most noisy of porters at once. He enters a crowd of yelling porters, surveys them calmly for an instant, then selects one, invariably the best of the whole crowd, and the rest slink off, feeling humiliated that his choice has passed them by. He is little, very little; but there never was a better man in a crowd. Everything seems to give way before him. No one ventures to impede him. I think one reason of this is, that he has not a particle of reverence in his composition. He would jostle a King with as little ceremony as he would a porter. The supreme consideration with him is to get his flock in safety wherever he may be leading them. No one under his charge is ever late for a train. He never leaves an umbrella or a pocket-handkerchief. He never loses baggage; never gets in the wrong train; never comes to a hotel without finding good accommodations awaiting him. Language seems a

MATTER OF UTTER INDIFFERENCE

to the Shepherd. I mean he speaks one tongue as well as another. French, Italian, German, English, and I know not how many more, he has at his tongue's end, and never seems at a loss for a word in either.

I was particularly struck with the Shepherd's powers of management in making the voyage from Nice to Genoa. The Mediterranean steamers have a pleasant little way of moving off from the dock just before starting, and not coming up to it at all at the journey's end, so that passengers are obliged to embark and debark in little rowboats. The only possible motive for such conduct on the steamer's part seems to be to give a vast number of boatmen a job, for these boatmen have much of course to be paid, and were the steamer to lie quietly by the dock until she started, their occupation would be gone. There is not so much difficulty about getting on board, for people come at different times, and there is no crowding; but the debarkation is a different matter. A little while before we reached Genoa, the Shepherd disappeared. On looking for him, he was discovered

ON BOARD

over his pile of baggage with the air of a General preparing for action. As we entered the port, the crowd of excited tourists and flurried couriers about the baggage grew larger and larger. We stood upon the deck above, and watched the Shepherd's demeanor. Tranquilly, and filled with a consciousness of power, he stands by the baggage. The crowd rages about him, and almost conceals his small person from view; but it soon recedes like waves from a rock, and there he is again, steady as ever. The swarm of boatmen approach and flash about the ship's side, with yells and vociferations in Italian. One instant the Shepherd leaves his baggage. His little head has bobbed up over the bulwarks. His eyeglass has selected the best boat. By some mysterious sign he has got it alongside. Tourists and every one else are striving for boats. No one got any until the Shepherd

HAD SECURED HIS.

He turns from the bulwarks. He has seized a porter. Half-a-dozen other men leave got hold of the same porter. How could they hope to vie with the Shepherd? He has taken a little trunk in his own hands, and placed it in the porter's grasp, and commanded him to lower it over the side. The porter is soon working for dear life under the Shepherd's eye, and continues to work until every piece of the Shepherd's baggage is in the boat, while other tourists stand by and wait. This done, the Shepherd makes us a signal. We descend, and in a moment are safely ensconced in our boat, and off for shore long before any one else. We go immediately to our hotel, where fine rooms, a good dinner, and a bright fire await us; and, soon after, the Shepherd appears with the baggage, which he has triumphantly got through the Custom House. He is an invaluable fellow, this gamy, terrier-like little Shepherd of ours, and I scarce know how we should travel without him.

He has now brought us to beautiful Italy, the sunny land of poetry. My last letter was written from Berlin, under the dark and rainy skies of that cold, northern city. It is indeed a most grateful change to gaze upon the blueskies of the south, and feel the warm breezes of a southern clime. For some time we staid at

NICE.

I do not wonder that it is a favorite winter resort. It is a beautiful town, situated in the Riviera, between the mountains and the sea. Though nominally in France, it is really Italian in appearance, manners, and customs, and in the language of the peasantry, though I presume all the higher classes speak French. The old part of Nice is built with close curious, narrow, winding streets peculiar to Italian towns. The tall houses on either side seem separated from each other by only a very narrow cleft, and it seems as if it would be quite possible to shake hands across the street from one window to another. Of course it is dark, and damp, and ill-smelling in these places; but never mind,—that does not alter their picturesqueness, and odd, uncommon appearance. What detracts most, perhaps, from the romance of these narrow streets and lofty houses, is to see such vast numbers of freshly-washed garments, of all colors, sizes, sorts, and shapes, hanging out to dry in mid-air between one house and another. These are sometimes so numerous as to quite obscure the sky, and produce the appearance of a motley cloud of curious shape. As you wander along, you find the population engaged in their various household avocations, and, as doors and windows are always wide open, you can see

WHAT IS GOING ON WITHIN,

as well as what is done without in the open street. I saw one unfortunate man sitting in front of his house-door, holding in one hand a newspaper which he was feebly reading, while, with the other hand, he was turning a coffee-mill. I could not help thinking of Mantilini, whose life was "one demnition grind." Some are roasting chestnuts, some peeling oranges or apples, while others are tending the numerous small shops with which the streets are lined. Occasionally a horse or a mule loaded with merchandise, or a wagon, comes along. Then there is a great commotion. Men, women, children, and dogs scatter right and left until the vehicle has passed, and then they return to their respective employments. The street-amusements of Nice are numerous. Hand-organs abound here as elsewhere. Trained monkeys, trained birds, and even dancing bears of large size and ferocious appearance, lend interest and variety to the street-life.

But all these things, of course, are not the amusements of

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD

who gather here in the winter. Every afternoon the broad street which goes along the shore of the sea is crowded with handsome equipages, and the promenade beside it is thronged with foreigners from every nation under heaven, who have come hither in search of health or of pleasure. Every Thursday and Sunday afternoon, a fine brass band plays in a pavilion, surrounded by a park, filled with palm-trees and rich tropical foliage. There, the scene is very brilliant and gay. All Nice turns out to hear. Some sit beneath the palm-trees, talking, and listening to the music. Others wander about the shady walks, and their bright dresses make pretty contrasts with the deep green of the foliage. The music is really very fine, and the whole scene is interesting and amusing. Then, in the evenings, there are many balls and parties, and occasionally the officers of the American ships-of-war give a reception on board of their vessels. There are also theatres, and occasionally opera, though I cannot say much for the latter. But all these things are not, to me at least, the chief charm of this lovely spot. It is the climate, the sea, the sky,

THE POETRY OF THE PLACE,

that are to me so delightful. The air seems softer and more balmy here than elsewhere. It is like a perpetual spring. The sky is lustrous in its deep intensity of blue, while the sea catches and reflects the same beautiful tint. Behind the town rise gently-sloping hills, whose sides are clothed with groves of orange and olive. From out the deep green of the foliage peep the white walls of many a villa, and convent, and castle. Here rises hill behind hill, and mountain behind mountain, until at last the beautiful series ends in a wall of dazzling snow, where the Alps of Piedmont tower, beautifully contrasted against the wondrous blue of the sky. The soft light, the grace of outline, the richness of color, all seem redolent of poetry and romance. It is not difficult to imagine how such scenes could have inspired the verses of Tasso and stirred the pen of Petrarch. Here is the fit

HOME OF TENDERNESS AND FANCY.

It seems as if all men might be poets here. The very buildings of the town itself are not like other buildings. They are lighter, more airy, and graceful, and bright. They have balconies and terraces, and often they are surrounded by luxuriant roses and beautiful flowers of all kinds. Every villa, too, has its orange-grove, and nothing could be more beautiful than the dark-green masses of foliage, relieved and brightened by the flame-colored fruit. The rides and walks about Nice are really wonderful in their picturesqueness and variety. It is impossible to go amiss. All seem equally beautiful, and yet full of variety.

One day we drove to

A CASTLE

which stands upon a high hill not far from the town. The road winds up this hill, now affording lovely views of the broad blue expanse of the sea, now of the valley and town of Nice, now of the hills and mountains behind. At last we reached the castle, and asked permission of the guard to enter; but no, he could not allow it. He summoned another soldier, and they managed between them to summon an officer; but none of them seemed able to give us the required permission, but implied that we must wait until some other person arrived, which we accordingly did. At last an old woman appeared. The soldiers pointed to her, and, in some astonishment, we made our desires known to the aged female. It was all

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, February 16, 1873.

THE VOTE IN THE COUNCIL TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The Common Council consists of forty members, who are supposed to represent the wishes and sentiments of the people of Chicago, and whose duty is, by their official action, to govern the city wisely and carefully. An important part of the government of a large city is its police force. Upon the fidelity and efficiency of that force the public must rely for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of life and property. To maintain an efficient police, there must be responsible authority on the one hand, and subordination on the other. As well undertake to conduct the operations of an army in the field without officers and without subordination, as to conduct the police business of a great city without any responsible head, and when each man is a law unto himself. The Mayor of Chicago is by law placed in supreme control of the Police Department of Chicago, and, to enable him to exercise that control, he is empowered, by law, to remove any person, whenever, in his judgment, the efficiency of the police force demands it. The Superintendent of Chicago, lawfully appointed by the Mayor, acting under the advice and direction of the Mayor, undertook to reorganize the patrol police force of the city. Against this there was a general remonstrance by the men on the police force, who owe their appointments to local influences, and who, while wearing the uniform and drawing the pay of policemen, understand that, in fact, they are holding political offices, and that their duty is to manage ward politics, and not perform police duty. These men appealed from the Superintendent and the Mayor to the Police Commissioners, who are not, and never have been, anything else than a Board to distribute political patronage among the ward loafers. This Board, indignant that any person should undertake to reform the police, and thereby necessarily expel from it one-third of the members who are mere pensioners upon the public, forbade the execution of the Superintendent's orders, and then undertook to dismiss the Superintendent. The issue was forced upon the Mayor whether he would abandon the City Government to the keepers of the gambling-houses and their friends on the police and in the Board, or whether he should enforce the law, have an efficient police, and establish official responsibility. As the legal head of the police force, there was no alternative. He could not betray the public, and finding that to enforce authority he must remove the Police Commissioners who were obstructing the execution of the law and instigating revolt and insubordination on the police force, he removed them, and has nominated two citizens to take the places of Klokke and Reno.

These nominations require the approval of the Common Council. To-morrow night, the forty Aldermen, each for himself, will have to choose between the law and revolt against authority. He will have to say whether the Mayor and the Superintendent shall direct the police force of the city, or whether the old Police Board, and Mike McDonald, the gambler, shall govern the city. That is the plain and direct question at issue. There is no conflict of law. The two men whom the Mayor has removed from office were appointed by him. The pretence that there is any question of law involved is a weak invention. Each Alderman knows that fact, and each Alderman knows that to-morrow night his vote against these nominations will be given in order to perpetuate Klokke and Reno in office, that through them may be retained scores of drunken, worthless creatures now on the force, and through them to give indemnity and protection to the gamblers, and to a large class of other open and avowed law-breakers.

The action of the Council on these nominations will be watched with anxiety by the public. How many of these Aldermen have enough respect for law, authority, and the public peace and order, to vote against the clients of the Police Commissioners? How many of these Aldermen represent the public, and how many recognize no constituencies save those interested in a worthless police force, and a flexible Board of Police Commissioners? The answer to the roll-call to-morrow night will show precisely in which list these Aldermen choose to enroll their names.

The revolt of the Police Commissioners and the consequent demoralization of the police force has had its effects. The burglars and thieves of the United States have had their attention drawn to the unprotected condition of Chicago. The fact that the double police force put on patrol from 10 to 4 o'clock, each night, has been withdrawn, and the city left, during the burglar's hours of professional occupation, without proper protection, has been discovered. Burglaries are once more a safe and paying business in Chicago. During the dangerous hours of the night a few policemen are scattered through the streets, but a proper guard does not go on duty until after the burglars and the incendiaries have got through.

To-morrow night, the forty Aldermen will meet, and each for himself will say whether he wants an honest, well-disciplined, and efficient police, or whether he wants the old Board to run the government in the interest of the gamblers, thieves, burglars, and habitual law-breakers.

CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season is over. Lucca, Kellogg, and the rest have come and gone, and we may reasonably expect no more opera until next fall. It is as yet too early to indicate with certainty what the next season will develop, but there is a strong probability that there will be two troupes in the field, the one headed by Lucca, and the other by Nilsson. The prospects for the return of Adalina Patti grow darker and darker, and the London *Orchestra* and *Athenæum*, which are usually good authorities, state positively that she will not come. It is certain that she will remain in Europe as long as there is more money to be made there than here, for Maurice Strakosch never stops squeezing an orange as long as there is any juice left in it. Lucca is under a two years' engagement, and, of course, will remain in this country; and there is every prospect that Nilsson, Ilma di Murska, and Parepa Rosa will also be here next season. Should Patti also come, the United States for the first time will be the great operatic centre of the world, leaving nothing in Europe worth mention except Tietjens, who is growing old and *blase*, and Mallinger, the rival of Lucca in Berlin.

Financially, the recent season has been the most remarkable ever known in this country, and all the more so as it was given at a time when money was very hard. The management of the troupe will take away about $42,000 as the result of eleven performances, the details of which will be found in another column. The largest receipts were for the performance of "Don Giovanni," which yielded $6,300; the smallest, that of "Trovatore," only $800, which, according to the average of prices of admission, would indicate an audience of only about 250 people, although the attendance was in reality much larger. It is rather remarkable that the two most attractive operas were the two Mozart works, "Don Giovanni" and "The Marriage of Figaro," which shows that Germany is in the ascendancy.

Musically, it is only possible to speak of the troupe in parts, for there is no wholeness to it. Lucca, Kellogg, Jamet, and Moriami are unquestionably fine artists, but there is little else in the troupe. Levielle has a worn, sharp voice, which detracts from the general effect of music. Banz is one of the poorest contraltos we have ever had here. Vizzani is to be credited with conscientious effort to do his best, but that best is weak. Abrugnedo, as a tenor robusto, is simply absurd. Coulon is an inferior artist. Sparapani has a good presence, but is afflicted with weakness, which is a bad fault in a baritone. Such a combination as this of good with bad has, of course, prevented the completeness and excellence of *ensemble* which are necessary to the proper understanding and appreciation of operatic music. In this case, however, the popular desire was evidently stronger to see and hear Lucca than to see and hear opera, as will be shown by an analysis of the nightly receipts, and also by the fact that large numbers of people attended the opera who have never been before, and do not make a practice of going. Lucca is unquestionably the greatest dramatic singer who has been here, and the most consummate actress who has yet appeared, in Chicago at least, upon the operatic stage. Judged purely as a vocalist, there have been many singers here who can successfully compete with her, and some who have surpassed her,—among the latter, Nilsson, Parepa, Colson, Patti (Adalina), Laborde, and Lagrange. If, however, we look for an equal union of the dramatic and lyric as the true conception of operatic expression, then Lucca stands at the head as the legitimate exponent of opera. Lucca has a tinge of the Wagner theories, and seeks to make music express the sentiment of the text. She is no song-singer on the stage. Kellogg has acquitted herself admirably through the season. She is not yet a great actress, but as what may be technically called a light soprano, she is a great singer, and her singing is a credit to American vocalism. She is a shining example of what persistence, industry, and determination can accomplish. She has matured since her appearances here in the old Opera House days, but she has yet a great deal to accomplish before she can become a finished dramatic artist. She is still only an accomplished vocalist.

The general result of the season is, that some operas have been given with fine effect, like "Faust" and "Don Giovanni," which have never been produced here in better shape. On the other hand, two of the most familiar of all the operas, "Il Trovatore" and "Fra Diavolo," have never been done worse. The remaining operas in the season's *repertoire* have been done creditably. The composition of the troupe, and an unfortunate conflict in the management, have produced this result. Concerning the former, it is simply useless to grumble, as opera is at present constituted. When opera is subsidized by the Government, as it is in Europe, and when salaries, and rents, and advertising, and other general expenses, can be reduced to the European standard, then we may expect to have opera produced as it should be, at reasonable prices. Opera is conducted as a speculation. When it becomes a permanent institution, it may be possible to realize good performances, and not before that. With reference to the managerial quarrel, which has already found publicity, we have only to say that it is extremely unfortunate. It cannot but react upon the troupe and impair its usefulness. There are always two sides to every question, and, when the other side is heard (as Mr. Jarrett, the agent of Madame Lucca, expresses his determination to reply after conference with parties in New York), it is possible that the *modus operandi* of operatic management will receive such a complete exposition that it will bring the season to an inglorious close. The unseemly quarrel can accomplish no useful purpose before the public. The public cares nothing for the differences between impresarios, and would have been better pleased had they settled their grievances in private, and united their efforts to give the public as good performances as possible. Meanwhile, it will be refreshing to turn from the operatic squabbling to Theodore Thomas and his band, during the present week, who never squabble with any one, and never disappoint the public with a bad performance.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We find in the Montreal *Gazette* the full text of the contract for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The corporators and first Board of Directors are Sir Hugh Allan Adams, George Archibald, Joseph Octave Beaubien, Jean Baptiste Beaudry, Egerton Ryerson Burpee, Frederic William Cumberland, Sanford Fleming, Robert Newton Hall, John Sebastian Helmcken, Andrew McDermot, Donald McInnes, Walter Shanley, and John Walker. So far as we know them, no stronger or better men can be found in the Dominion, and it really looks as if our Canadian cousins mean business. In this they will have the best wishes of all intelligent men on this side of the line, for, whatever tends to the development and the wealth of Canada, will promote the interests of the United States. It has seemed to us that the wisest policy for the statesmen and capitalists of the Dominion to pursue was to first open the St. Lawrence route, as well for their own interests as for ours; but, if they can command the means to construct both the canals and the railways, so much the better. A synopsis of some of the more important provisions of the charter is as follows:

The road, under the act of the last session of Parliament which authorized the Government to grant the charter, is to be built "from some point on or near Lake Nipissing on the south shore thereof, to some point on the shore of the Pacific Ocean." The Company is also to build a branch line to Lake Superior, and also one from Pembina to Fort Garry. This latter branch is to be completed Dec. 31, 1874. The first section of the road extends from the eastern terminus, at Lake Nipissing, to Red River; the second from some point on the eastern section to Lake Superior; the central, or third section, from Red River to a point in the longitude of Fort Edmonton; the fourth from Manitoba to the boundary line of the United States; and the fifth from a point in the longitude of Fort Edmonton to the Pacific Ocean. The whole is to be completed in ten years from the 1st of July, 1871, unless more time is given by act of Parliament.

The capital stock of the Company is $10,000,000; 10 per cent of which must be paid in within one month from the signing of the contract, and this amount, on which 5 per cent is to be paid by the Government, is to be held by it as security for the completion of the road. No transfer of stock can be made in less than six years without the consent of the Government. Lands are granted in alternate sections for ten to twelve miles on each side of the road; but if the lands are unfit for settlement the Company need not select beyond one mile from the road, taking the deficiency in more favorable localities. A bonus in money of $30,000,000 is given to the Company, to be paid monthly as the road progresses. The Company may connect with any roads in the United States.

Such are some of the general features of the charter. Profiting by our experience in building Pacific Railways, it is to be hoped the Canadians will build their road honestly, and as cheap as possible for money. From certain outgivings that have have come to us, we strongly suspect that they will run their line direct to the foot of Lake Superior, and crossing there will connect by a line on the south shore of that lake with the Northern Pacific at Superior City or Duluth, and use that road (the N. P.) to the Red River. This would seem to be sound business policy, and would so far lessen the immediate burden of the construction of the Canadian line, that it need not interfere with the more important work of enlarging the St. Lawrence Canals. It can scarcely be doubted that the statesmen of the Dominion will appreciate the importance of this great work, and at the earliest day possible make it an accomplished fact.

DUMAS ON COOKERY.

A very remarkable book has just appeared in France, in the late Alexandre Dumas' "Grand Dictionaire de Cuisine." It is rather singular, from any other point of view than that of a genuine French *gourmet*, that the only posthumous work of a great and voluminous author should be a treatise on cookery. To the mind of a stoic philosopher, there would be a grim and grotesque humor in the situation. On the one side, a grave; a stomach that scarcely furnishes food for worms; gastric juices dried up; taste not even a reminiscence, and the devil of indigestion having deserted a dead victim for new ones. On the other side, we have the last and most cherished relics of this dead greatness in a running account of such fleeting gratifications as a succession of dinner-hours could furnish. The moralist might find here a text for good orthodox treatment, in which the weakness of the flesh would be pictured with vivid illustrations. But we fear greatly that the warnings of the preacher and the homilies of the stoic would be lost upon society, which would turn with a good deal of relief from the worms and corruption beneath the sod to the sprightly anecdotes and savory dishes that the "Grand Dictionarie de Cuisine" undoubtely presents.

We do not know that our age generally is more epicurean than another. We suspect that, like corruption in politics, vice in society, and fallacies in finance, every age has its full share of devotion to the gastronomic art. But it is certain that the pleasures of the stomach are asserting themselves in this particular country of ours more than ever before. The appreciation of good dinners has sensibly increased with the increase of wealth. M. Blot has a hundred readers and hearers for his savory discourses about the joys of good living where Mr. Dio Lewis has one to sympathize with his system of living on two meals at seven cents a day,—one of hard bread and the other of lemon-water. The attractions of *la cuisine* are growing upon us as the aggregation of city-life concentrates wealth and rivalry. Banquets are the public order of the day; dinner-parties the pet entertainment in society life. A monthly magazine, called the *Table*, has been established in New York, with Brillat-Savarin for its patron saint, and Barry Grey for its editor, which is to disseminate periodically the great truths of gastronomy. Delmonico's, the Hoffman, and the Brevoort, in New York, and Victor's or John's in New Orleans, are steadier attractions than Trinity Church in the former city, and the old French Cathedral in the latter. Fried pork and apples, buckwheat cakes and pumpkin pies, hot bread and gravy, corn-dodgers, and whitened butter, together with the other peculiarities of early American cookery, are giving way to the fascinating *entremets* and the variegated desserts of the French *cuisine*. It was only a few nights ago that a great charity ball and a French cooks' ball occurred on the same evening in New York. The ruling comment of the press was in favor of the latter, and the published bill of fare made many a mouth water and many a mind lose itself in wonder and admiration.

The republication of M. Dumas' Dictionary in this country may therefore be confidently expected. The people who would be disposed to regret it will probably never know what they had to regret, for they will not read it. Yet, from the descriptions of the volume that comes to us from abroad, we should say that the *Dictionarie de Cuisine* was an infinitely amusing book generally, as well as useful from a gastronomic point of view. It is edited by M. Veuillemot, a professional cook, and former crony of the elder Dumas. A characteristic anecdote is told of the first acquaintance of these two *bons vivants*. Dumas rode up to Veuillemot's inn and called for a dish of coach-wheels, and the latter answered promptly that he had nothing left in the house but tigers' cutlets and serpents' tongues, which he offered to serve up in becoming style. For a man to be a good cook and not a bad wit was enough to gain access to Dumas' heart, and so a St. Cloud inn-keeper became practically the literary executor of the author of "The Count of Monte Christo" and "The Three Guardsmen." The volume is historical in some respects, and traces gastronomy from the first fatal indulgence, when Eve ate the apple, down to the latest *petits soupers* in the Maison Doree and Cafe Anglais. The principal usefulness of the cook seems to consist of a variety of *menus* suited to the different seasons and different numbers of guests. The chief interest is in the collection of a mass of anecdotes of gastronomic import, evidently told in Dumas' best humor. His idea of the first Napoleon is well expressed when he says that, with all his victories, he had left only one new dish. Talleyrand, on the other hand, is the object of veneration, and the success of his diplomacy is attributed to the excellence and brilliancy of his dinners at the Foreign Office. Louis XVIII. was a man of discernment, who appointed a prefect in his palace because he knew the art of mixing champagne with strawberries and cream, and who kept the librarian of the Institute in the highly esthetic and learned pursuit of tasting the royal dishes before they were served. The book is said to be filled with quaint reminiscences of this sort, and its appearance in America at this present time would evidently find a sympathetic response from the ambitious *gourmets* of the new school. In life, Dumas contributed a succession of surprises to the literary world. In his death he has, perhaps, contributed a greater oddity than any other Frenchman of modern times.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES AT VIENNA.

As far as it has gone, the United States has made arrangements for a very creditable representation of its diverse products at the forthcoming Vienna Exposition. The manufacturers will exhibit their mowing-machines, sewing-machines, steam-engines, and, in fact, an immense variety of machines, embracing everything from a locomotive to an apple-parer. The agriculturists will show their fruits and cereals. The geologists will revel in displays of ores and minerals. The geographers have made a choice collection of maps and photographs. The schoolteachers have been busily engaged in arranging their department so as to impress the whole world with the high standard of our educational resources and systems, and, in order to do this, have accumulated models of school-houses, school-books by the ton, school-furniture, and educational statistics by the mile. One genius is busy in collecting samples of all the newspapers in the United States, including both secular and religious dailies and weeklies, the monthly and quarterly periodicals, and even the catchpenny advertising publications of quacks and dealers in nostrums. Another genius has conceived the idea of exhibiting the plans and ornamentations of graveyards, showing at a glance the superior manner in which we care for our dead. All these representations are well enough in their way, and will subserve a useful purpose in acquainting the Khedive of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, the Bey of Tunis, the King of the Cannibal Islands, and other distinguished visitors to Vienna, with the status and progress of the mechanical arts, and with the esthetic, agricultural, scientific, and educational growth of the United States, and will also undoubtedly make those slow-paced Orientals, as well as some of the Occidentals, open their eyes with astonishment. The collection of newspapers will gladden the hearts of the chiffoniers of Vienna, and will be of service to the paniers of Viennese ladies. But nearly all this information can be obtained from books and statistics which are always accessible to those strangely-constituted individuals who can resolve facts out of figures, and take an interest in tables, exhibits, and statements. What the people of Vienna and the rest of the world want to know more particularly is our manner and mode of conducting the Government with reference to the public needs, and wherein we do things better than they by those cheap and labor-saving methods which result from the skilfulness and ingenuity of the universal Yankee nation. In such points as these our representation will be lamentably deficient, and this is all the more to be regretted as there has never been a time before, and may never be again, when the material has been more plenty or the occasion more oppurtune for showing those people something to their advantage.

First, and foremost of all, our Government should have made its arrangements to exhibit to the effete Governments of Europe the manner in which legislation may be procured by great corporations. Oakes Ames should have been detailed as Special Commissioner of this department. With the aid of *fac simile* stocks and bonds, a slate and pencil, and the little red memorandum-book, Oakes Ames could have exhibited to foreign potentates and capitalists how legislators can buy stock without paying for it, and draw dividends without holding it, and demonstrate to a nicety just how far the powers of trusteeship can be stretched. This department could have been made extremely interesting also, in a pictorial way, by well-executed pictures of Colfax, Brooks, Patterson, Bingham, Alley, and others who have had experience in this sort of legislation. The railroad progress of the United States has always created astonishment in Europe, and here was another opportunity which we are astonished to find has not been improved. While we have made ample preparations to show our agricultural and mechanical products, which the railroads have to transport, and have even shipped over to Vienna specimens of locomotives, tenders, freight-cars, sleeping-cars, and models of depots, no one has thought of showing Europe how we build railroads. This might have been accomplished with so little trouble and expense, that we wonder it was not done at the very outset. A neat little working model of the Credit Mobilier,—simply a wheel within a wheel, the one wheel supplying the motive power, the other wheel conveying the products (in this case, stock and cash dividends) into a hopper for the benefit of the proprietors of the machine,—would have given foreigners a general idea of Union Pacific prestidigitation. Durant might have been appointed Special Commissioner in this department, and explained the detailed working of the machine, showing how donations of money and land may be obtained from the Government; then how hostile legislation may be guarded against; then how the Ring may obtain the contracts for building the road by having them reassigned to them by other contractors; then how the Government can be made to assume the liabilities of the corporation and, like an indulgent parent, not ask for interest; and finally, after having assured all these things, how the Ring can pocket millions by drawing $50,000 per mile, which only cost $35,000 to build, and the same amount for a great many miles already built and paid for. Such information as this would have been valuable, and such an exhibit would have been regarded with more profound interest than any other object in the Exposition, or all combined. Our unique method of railroad construction would have shown the old fogy European railroad-builders the superiority of American skill and enterprise. It was all the more necessary that this should be done, as Fremont has so shockingly bungled his little exhibition of the Memphis & El Paso method, in France, and has prejudiced the foreigners against our system of railroad construction.

Having been shown the methods of influencing public legislation and constructing public works, the inference is obvious that there should have been some Commissioners in attendance who could have explained to the wondering multitudes how it was possible to secure legislators capable of being influenced, so that the public works might be constructed. These three great methods are interdependent, and so closely connected that one is useless without the other. Like Mrs. Glasse's hare, first the right kind of a legislator must be caught. Then he can be cooked and the meal can be served. Three Commissioners would have been amply sufficient to have made this clear. Durant with Harlan, Carney with Caldwell, and York with Pomeroy, for illustrations, could have satisfactorily explained the paradox of the expenditure of $60,000 to secure a $5,000 position, and the great domestic problem how to make the two ends meet would have been clear as the sunlight. We have no doubt the trio of Senators, if they had been applied to in time, would have been glad to have represented the Government in this capacity, provided sufficient inducement had been offered, not to mention the new and unimproved fields for action they might have found abroad.

Many other neglected opportunities suggest themselves by which we might have satisfied the low-down foreigners how immeasurably superior we are to them in our form of government, our systems of legislation, and our methods of developing the resources of the country. As it is announced that the time for receiving applications for representation in the Exposition has been extended to the 20th inst., it may not yet be too late to subserve this important purpose, as Messrs. Poland, Wilson, and Morton will probably be through with the requisite material before that time.

THE STOVE-MAKERS VS. THE IRON-MAKERS.

The stove manufacturers have just closed at Pittsburgh their semi-annual Convention. They adopted as their scale of prices for the next six months the following:

That the minimum prices for common stoves be not less than 7½ cents; medium class, 8 cents; first-class, 9 cents; old patterns, 9 cents; time not to exceed four months' credit, with 5 per cent discount for cash paid in thirty days.

Prior to this Convention, the stove manufacturers of Troy and Albany held a meeting at the latter place on the 8th instant, and from their proceedings we learn some facts throwing light on the action at Pittsburgh: One year ago, when the present prices of stoves were fixed, the price of pig-iron was $35 per ton at Albany. The price at the same place now is $50 per ton. The point was considered whether the whole of this advance was to be added to the price paid by the consumers. The advance in the price of iron is three-fourths of a cent per pound, and the Albany men agreed to ask at Pittsburgh an advance of one-half a cent per pound on stoves. This increase in the cost of iron, it is stated, would extend, with incidental profits, to every tool and implement of industry. It was further stated at Albany that $20 out of the $50 demanded per ton for pig-iron at Albany was profit; and that, therefore, the advance in the price of iron was most exorbitant. The Albany men further resolved to recommend that the Pittsburgh Convention ask Congress to repeal the tax of $7 per ton on imported pig-iron, and in support of this Mr. Redfield, who avowed himself as a Protectionist, declared that, "As the iron and stove interests have now reached a point where they can sustain themselves, he deemed it the best policy for the Government to consider the interests of the consumer and the manufacturer by throwing the iron trade open to the world."

If the stove and other manufacturers at Albany cry out against the robbery of $50 per ton for pig-iron, made from the lean ores of Pennsylvania, and protest that 66 per cent profit is exorbitant, what would they say if they were situated like our manufacturers in the West, who have to pay in Chicago $60 per ton for pig made from the rich and productive ores of Lake Superior and Missouri? The causes for the rise in the price of iron in Europe do not exist here, but our iron has advanced in the same proportion. Therefore, the duty of $7 per ton on pig-iron being no longer needed for protection, is absolute profit, or extortion, and should be repealed.

M. THIERS AND THE POPE.

M. Thiers has recently expressed his opinion upon the situation at Rome, and it is eminently practical. He states frankly that he is opposed personally to the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy; that he thinks the temporal power of the Pope ought to have been maintained, and that the policy of the King of Italy is all wrong; but, he asks, what can be done about it? The temporal power of the Pope has been set aside, and the head of the Church has been reduced to the character of an ecclesiastical Prince; the King of Italy has included Rome within his dominions, and is sole sovereign there. These are accepted facts, which M. Thiers, as President of France, must recognize, and which he cannot change. It is true, France might declare war against the King of Italy, but what France wants at this time is peace. It is not, moreover, a mere question between France, Italy, and the Pope, but one in which all Europe has an interest, and in which, should any armed intervention be made by France, all other nations might with equal propriety interfere. He recognizes Prince Bismarck at this time as at the head of an anti-Catholic crusade, and, with the knowledge of that fact, it is not for France to engage in a crusade for the Pope, inviting thereby a renewal of the war with Germany. Much as he regrets the condition of things in Rome, and the present weakness of France, it is his duty to recognize the fact of the King of Italy's supremacy, and to treat him accordingly. France, in the meantime, is represented in Rome by two Ministers, one at the Royal and other at the Papal Court.

Rome itself is reaping a grand harvest. Despite the contentions between the two Courts, the city is increasing in population, in business, and in wealth, and promises to be one of the grandest capitals in Europe. The Government is rebuilding a large portion of the city which had fallen into decay, and is otherwise beautifying and adorning streets that have been deserted. Traders have gone thither and opened shops, such as have not been seen in Rome for many years. The city is now filled all the time with travellers and strangers.

The Church party affect to believe that Rome is under some sort of a cloud, and have chosen to suspend all festivity and social enjoyments so long as the King shall hold his Court in the city; but daily this class is growing weaker. The attractions of the Court, the royal entertainments, and the general gayeties of the day, are drawing away the younger branches of the old families, who are tired of self-denial. In January, one of the oldest Princes, who had a large family of young persons, gave a ball, to which not only eminent strangers, but members of the Court, were invited. It gave great scandal, and was denounced in severe terms by the staunch champions of the Church; but there was no back-down, and the one ball has been followed by others. These people fail to understand why, when all the world is coming to Rome to enjoy themselves, the Romans alone should mourn and weep over what they cannot help, even if they wished to do so.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDY.

There is pending before Congress a proposition to subsidize Webb's line of steamers, running between San Francisco and Australia, by the payment of $500,000 out of the Treasury annually for ten years, or in all $5,000,000. This is an unmitigated fraud, and the country will watch with care the lists of those who vote for it. This line has been in operation two years. Congress has voted to it $75,000 a year for that part of the route between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands; it receives from the Colony of New Zealand $240,000 a year, and the Sandwich Islands pay it $25,000 a year, so that the Company is now in receipt of $330,000 a year subsidy. The proposition before Congress is to increase the $75,000 now paid to $500,000, thus making a total subsidy of $755,000 a year. The Government of Melbourne was about to subsidize the line, but the character of the steamers, and the slow work they performed, caused the Parliament to refuse to execute the agreement. The people of New Zealand, in like manner, are loud in their complaints. The time occupied in letters from England to Melbourne is 44 days; the time used by Webb's line is 55 days. The result is, that the monthly average of letters sent to England by way of Suez is 36,000; those by way of San Francisco is 600. American residents in Melbourne send their letters home to the United States by way of Suez, instead of by the "American" line.

Two years ago, Senator Chandler declared, from personal knowledge, that the steamers of this line were old wooden hulks, of the side-wheel type, and unable to run at a profit on any water, and were for several years laid up because they could not be run profitably. It would be cheaper to purchase them at their full value, put ten pounds of nitro-glycerine in each tow them out to sea, and let that be the last of them. Now the Senate is nearly equally divided on a proposition to vote the owner of these old rotten hulks $5,000,000 for running them for his own benefit ten years more.

There is about as much use in running these steamers between San Francisco and Australia as there would be in sending the daily mail from New York to Buffalo by canal-boat. A man in Melbourne can write to San Francisco by way of England, and have an answer on its way back to him a week or two in advance of the time taken by these Webb steamers in getting to San Francisco.

General Burnside, representing a body of capitalists, offers to do this whole work, for which these men ask $500,000 a year, in a line of new iron screw propellers, for a small cost to the United States, England and the British Colonies cheerfully co-operating to support it. The press of California, where the character of the service of the Webb line of steamers is known, denounces the Webb scheme as a monstrous fraud. Nevertheless it is supported by Mr. Pomeroy.

Congress, thus advised on all sides that every measure of subsidy, present or past, is nothing less than a robbery; with the evidence before it of the corrupting influence of such legislation upon members of both Houses; with this last job so thoroughly turned inside out that no man can question its fraudulent character, should at once reject any and every proposition for subsidy.

The inadequate supply of Croton water in New York City, in cases of fire, has long been a subject of serious consideration, and the matter of utilizing the salt water of the two rivers reaching out into the bay is now before the Common Council. Several plans have been proposed. One suggested furnishing boats with the necessary apparatus and using them for patrolling the river. Another was to organize a company with $10,000,000 capital to supply salt water, to establish a complete system of mains and pipes, and to tax property at the rate of $5 for every 25 feet of frontage. A third plan was to lay pipes from river to river every ten streets below Fourteenth street, and beneath the surface of the river, so that the supply would be constant. Still another looked to the forcing of salt water into reservoirs by the ebb and flow of the tide. But that which seemed to be most practicable and cheapest was to establish salt water works, with duplex pumps, and, after the manner of the Chicago Water Works, forcing the salt water into a column of sufficient height to transmit it to the highest buildings at times when fires occur. It was estimated that these works could be completed within eight months, and at a cost of less than $200,000.

The St. Louis *Republican* calls attention to the singular character of the jury which would vote upon the question of Caldwell's expulsion if it should present itself. Prominent among the gentlemen mentioned are Hon. George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa; the Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, Hon. Adalbert Ames, of Mississippi; Hon. James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; and the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. If Patterson, of South Carolina, and Jones, of Nevada, recently elected to take their seats in the next Senate, could vote during the present session, it is certain that Mr. Caldwell could have a good many peers among the jury that must bring in the verdict. It is evident that the United States Senate furnishes another instance of the necessity for improving the character of American juries.

Explorations recently made at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, for mineral, have developed traces of very ancient copper mines, which exhibit evidence of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct. Shafts of considerable depth have been opened which were choked up with the accumulated debris of ages, and, in penetrating to a depth of 60 feet, tools of wonderful workmanship were discovered, and of remarkable temper and durability. Some finely-tempered knife-blades and granite hammers of enormous weight have been taken from the pit. These relics show that the men who used them were skilled artisans as well as men of superior strength, and add another link of evidence to show that centuries before the written history of America it was peopled by a powerful and civilized community.

WORDS WITHOUT MEANING.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Some years ago, "Vivian" of the London *Leader*, well known as Mr. G. H. Lewes, in speaking of the late Albert Smith, observed that one of his most marked qualities was the priceless one of frankness. "He accepts no sham. He pretends to admire nothing he does not in his soul admire. He pretends to be nothing that he is not. Beethoven bores him, and he says so: how many are as wearied as he, but dare not confess it! O, if men would but recognize the virtue of intrepidity! If men would but cease lying in traditionary formulas,—pretending to admire, pretending to believe, and all in sheer respectability!"

Who does not admire the quality here commended, and yet what quality, in this age of self-assertion,—of sounding brass and tinkling cymbal,—is more rare? What an amount of insincerity there is in human speech! In how few persons is the tongue an index to the heart! Not to speak of the "How d'ye do?" and "Good morning!" which are parroted without a thought of their meaning, or, at least, without any real interest in the health or prosperity of the person addressed,—or if the "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly," that begin and end letters, as a matter of course,—the hollowness of which phrases may be excused on the ground that they sweeten human intercourse, and prevent the roughest men from degenerating into absolute boors, it is yet startling to reflect how large a proportion of human speech is the veriest cant. That men should use words the meaning of which they have never weighed, is bad enough; but that they should habitually use words as mere counters or forms, is certainly worse. There is hardly a class in society, or a relation in which man can be placed towards man, that does not call into play more or less of language without meaning. The "damnable iteration" of the lawyer in a declaration of assault and battery is not more a thing of form than is the asseveration of one petitioner that he "will ever pray," &c., and that of another that he "will be a thousand times obliged" if you will grant his request. Who does not know to what an amount of flummery the most trifling kindness done by one person to another often gives occasion to on both sides? The one racks the vocabulary for words and phrases in which to express his pretended gratitude, while, in fact, he is only keenly humiliated by having to accept a favor, and the other as eloquently disclaims any merit in the grant, which he really grudged, and will never think of without feeling that he made a great sacrifice.

The secret feeling of many a "great benefactor" loudly praised in the newspapers, was finely let out by Lord Byron when he sent four thousand pounds to the Greeks, and privately informed a friend that he did not think he could *well get off for less*. How many wedding and other presents, and subscriptions to public enterprises, are made by those who secretly curse the occasion that exacts them? With the stereotyped "thanks" and "grateful acknowledgments" of the shopkeeper all are familiar. So with "the last," the "positively the last," and "the most positively the very last" appearances of the dramatic stars, that shine for five hundred or a thousand dollars a night; as nobody is deceived by these phrases, it seems hypercritical to complain of them, and yet one can hardly help sympathizing with the country editor who denounces Ole Bull because he is now making farewell tours "once a year," whereas formerly he made them only "once in five years." Considering the sameness of shopkeepers' acknowledgments, one cannot help admiring the daring originality of the Dutch commercial house of which Tom Moore tells, that concluded a letter thus: "Sugars are falling more and more every day; not so the respect and esteem with which we are your obedient servants."

Literary men are so wont to weigh their words that cant in them seems inexcusable; yet where shall we find more of it than in books, magazines, and newspapers? How many reasons are assigned by authors for inflicting their works on the public, other than the true one,—viz., the pleasure of writing, the hope of a little distinction, or of a little money! How many writers profess to welcome criticism, which they nevertheless ascribe to spite, envy, jealousy, if it is unfavorable! What is intrinsically more deceptive than the multitudinous "we" in which every writer, great and small, hides his individuality—whether his object be, as Archdeacon Hare says, "to pass himself off unnoticed, like the Irishman's bad guinea in a handful of half-pence," or to give to the opinions of a humble individual the weight and gravity of a council? "Who the —— is We?" exclaimed the elder Kean on reading a scathing criticism upon his Hamlet; and the question might be pertinently asked of many other *nominis umbrae* who deliver their literary judgments as oracularly as if they were lineal descendants of Minos or Rhadamanthus. Who can estimate the diminution of power and influence that would result, should the ten thousand editors in the land, who now speak with a voice of authority, as the organs of the public or a party, come down from their thrones, and exchange the regal "we" for the plebeian and egotistic "I?" Who is "I?" the reader might exclaim, in tones even more contemptuous than Kean's. The truth is, "I" is a nobody. He represents only himself. He may be Smith, or Jones, or Brown,—the merest cipher. He may weigh but a hundred pounds, and still less morally and intellectually. He may stand but five feet in his boots, and be in intellect but a Tom Thumb. Who cares what such a pygmy thinks? But "we" represents a multitude, an imposing crowd, a mighty assembly, a congress, or a jury of sages; and we all quail before the opinions of the great "we." As a writer has well said, "'We have every reason to believe that beef will rise to starvation prices,' is a sentiment which, when read in a newspaper, will make the stoutest stomach tremble; but substitute an 'I' for the 'we,' and nobody cares a copper for the opinion. It has been well said that what terrified Belshazzar was the hand on the wall, because he couldn't see to whom it belonged; and the same may be said of the editorial 'we.' It is the mystery in which it is involved, that invests it with potency."

It is in the conduct of political affairs that the class of words of which we have spoken are used most frequently. Sir Henry Wotton long since defined an ambassador as a gentleman sent abroad *to lie* for the benefit of his country. In Europe, so indissolubly has diplomacy been associated with trickery, that it is said Tallyrand's wonderful success with the representatives of foreign Courts was owing largely to his frankness and fair dealing,—nobody believing it possible that he was striving for that for which he seemed to be striving. The plain, open, straightforward way in which he spoke of and dealt with all public matters, completely puzzled the vulgar minds, that could not dissociate from diplomacy the mysterious devices that distinguish the back from the true diplomatist. In the titles and styles of address used by Kings and Emperors, we have examples of cant in its most meaningless forms. One sovereign is his Most Christian Majesty, another Defender of the Faith, etc. A monarch, forced by public opinion to issue a commission of inquiry, addresses all the members of it as his *well-beloved*, though in his heart he detests them. When the patriot, Patkul, was surrendered to the vengeance of Charles XII. of Sweden, the following sentence was read over to him: "It is hereby made known to be the express order of his Majesty, our *most merciful* sovereign, that this man, who is a traitor to his country, be broken on the wheel and quartered," etc. "What mercy!" exclaimed the poor criminal. It was with the same mockery of benevolence that the Holy Inquisition was wont, when condemning a heretic to the torture, to express the tenderest concern for his temporal and eternal welfare. One of the most offensive forms of cant is the profession of extreme humility by men who

THOUT MEANING.

MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERS-
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full of pride and arrogance. The haughtiest of all the Roman Pontiffs styled himself "the servant of the servants of God," at the very time when he humiliated the Emperor of Germany by making him wait five days barefoot in his antechamber in the depth of winter, and expected all the Kings of Europe, when in his presence, to kiss his toe or hold his stirrup. Catherine of Russia was always mouthing the language of piety and benevolence, especially when about to wage war or do some rascally deed. Louis the Fourteenth's paroxysms of repentance and devotion were always the occasion for fresh outrages upon the Huguenots; and Napoleon was always prating of his love of peace, and of being compelled to fight by his quarrelsome neighbors. While the French revolutionists were shouting "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity!" men were executed in Paris without law and against law, and heads fell by cart-loads from the knife of the guillotine.

"My children," said Dr. Johnson, "clear your minds of cant." If professional politicians should follow this advice, we fear that many of them would find their occupation clean gone. At elections they are so wont to simulate the sentiments and language of patriotism,—to pretend a zeal for this, an indignation for that, and a horror for another thing, about which they are known to be comparatively indifferent, as if any flummery might be crammed down the throats of the people,—that the voters whom the old party hacks fancy they are gulling are simply laughing in their sleeves at their transparent attempts at humbuggery. Common, however, as are flummery and "gas" on the stump and the platform, it is to be feared they are hardly less so in the meeting-house, and there they are doubly offensive, if not unpardonable. There can be little doubt that many a man whose life is thoroughly selfish cheats himself into the belief that he is pious because he parrots with ease the phrases of piety and orthodoxy. The number of such pet phrases and cant terms which are repeated at this day, apparently without a thought of their meaning, is large and increasing. Who ever attended a missionary meeting without hearing "the Macedonian cry," and an account of some "little interest," and "fields white for the harvest?" Who is not weary of the ding-dong of "our Zion" and the solecism of "in our midst;" and who does not long for a verbal millennium when Christians shall no longer "feel to take" and "grant to give?" "How much I regret," says Coleridge, "that so many religious persons of the present day think it necessary to adopt a certain cant of manner and phraseology as a token to teach other! They must *improve* this and that text, and they must do so and so in a *prayerful* way; and so on. A young lady urged upon me, the other day, that such and such feelings were the *marrow* of all religion; upon which I recommended her to try to walk to London on her marrow-bones only." Many persons have very erroneous ideas of what constitutes religious conversation. That is not necessarily religious talk which is interlarded with religious phrases, or which is solely about divine things; but that which is permeated with religious feeling, which is full of truth, reverence, and love, whatever the theme may be. Who has not heard some souls talk of the most worldly things in a way that made the hearer feel the electric current of spirituality playing through their words, and electrifying his whole spiritual being? And who has not heard other persons talk about the divinest things in so dry, formal, and soulless a way that their words seemed a profanation, and chilled him to the core?

When Lady Townsend was asked if Whitfield had recanted, she replied, "No; he has only *canted*." Often, when there is no deliberate hypocrisy, good men use language so exaggerated and unreal as to do more harm than the grossest worldliness. We have often, in thinking upon this subject, called to mind a saying of Dr. Sharp, of Boston, a Baptist preacher, who was a hater of all cant and shams. "There's Dr. ——," said he, about the time of the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, "who went all the way to Europe to talk up brotherly love. If he should meet a poor Baptist minister in the street, he wouldn't speak to him." Nothing is cheaper than pious or benevolent talk. A man may have a heart overflowing with love and sympathy, even though he is not in the habit of exhibiting on his cards, "J. Good Soul, Philanthropist," and was never known to unfold his cambric with the words, "Let us weep." It has been truly said that when good men, who have no great religious fervor, use fervent language, which they have caught from others, or which was the natural expression of what they felt in other and better years, they cannot tell what a disastrous impression they produce upon keen and discriminating minds. The cheat is at once detected, and "the hasty inference is drawn that all expressions of religious earnestness are affected and artificial. The honest and irrepressible utterance of strong conviction and deep emotion commands respect; but intense words should never be used when the religious life is not intense."

One Peculiarity of 1872.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is habitual with a great many persons to pronounce the weather at the present moment the worst they ever saw. As these persons usually manage to preserve their lives for a great many years, notwithstanding the unchangeableness of these untoward circumstances, it follows, according to their own testimony, that the seasons are successively changing for the worse.

It is reasonable, however, to suppose that when a person persistently complains of the weather throughout a long life, he must, once or twice at least, tell the truth. This was the case last year. From a mass of statistics furnished to the London *Times* by a number of correspondents, it appears that the rainfall, as observed at different places in England during the year 1872, was greater than in any year before since 1725, the amount being seventy-five per centum above the average. The year ranking next in this respect is 1852, the amount of rain during that year being thirty-eight per centum above the average.

A comparison of the rainfall of the last twenty-five years at nineteen stations in England confirms this general statement. At two stations 1848 was the wettest year; at three stations 1852 was the wettest; at one 1861 was the wettest; and at all the others, thirteen out of nineteen, 1872 was the wettest.

Confining the comparison to the last thirty years, and to the last four months of the year, it appears that the rainfall of 1852 was the greatest by nearly four inches—the total amount in September, October, November and December of 1873 being 14·94; in 1841 14·38, while in 1852 it was 18·40.

Persons of more than thirty years of age, therefore, who said at the beginning of the present year, "These have been the wettest four months we ever saw," unwittingly spoke falsely; while those of less than 140 years of age who asserted the same thing of the year 1872, probably without much thought, told the truth. This shows, in its moral aspect, the need of being particular in our use of divisions of time when we grumble at the weather.

Passing Under the Cloud.

The English Court has just emerged from a period of prescribed and official grief; grief ordered by the Court circular, and brewed, so to say, in the Lord Chamberlain's office. On the 11th of January the Chamberlain issued an order for the Court to go into mourning on the 14th—how its grief was to be restrained or expressed in the interim is not mentioned. The mourning was for Napoleon III. Women were commanded to express their sorrow as follows: "The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments."

As a foil to this funereal appearance of the ladies of the court, the gentlemen were ordered to wear black court dresses, with black swords and buckles—nothing to relieve the gloom for them.

On the 21st the scene changed, and brightened a little, though not for the men, who kept on in black; but for the other sex the mourning changed: "The ladies to wear black dresses, with colored ribbons, flowers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments." This mournful state of things, "flowers, feathers, and ornaments," continued till the 24th, when the mourning was declared "off."

THE FASHIONS.

A Foreshadowing of the New Spring Styles.

Silk and Woollen Fabrics—What Our Shoppers Will Find.

The Modistes and Their Discussion of Spring Garments.

Shawls, Skirts, and Minor Adornings.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the soldier's motto, and, in time of Lent prepare for Easter, would seem to be the modiste's, for, to celebrate that festival properly, it is quite necessary to put on fresh attire according to their rule. Still, there is something graceful and appropriate in the custom, and, while sad-colored garments seem fitting to the wail of the "Miserere," or the solemn tones of the "Dies ira," on Good Friday, festal robes are equally in keeping with the "Gloria in Excelsis" of the following Sunday, when the entire Christian world is supposed to "rejoice with an exceeding great joy."

Aside from this, however, during the long, unpleasant weeks which usher in the soft, sweet spring days there is abundant time to prepare for them. It is early yet to say much about spring styles, but we get some hints as to the goods which will be offered for our approbation.

SPRING SILKS.

These come first, and, although as yet they have scarcely reached the counters of Western dry goods houses, it will not be long before they will be offered for sale. There are a few new shades, but most of them are merely the palest tints of those which have been worn during the winter,—a sort of etherialization of the more solid colors. Turquoise blue will put in a plea for favor, and is used extensively in imported costumes, as will also the lopuophore. This latter is a greenish-blue, and has been much worn abroad. Decided tints are altogether *passe*, and find no favor with the city belle. Among those which will be worn, however, are palest tints of bronze, reseda, absinthe, souchong, lizard, paradio, mesange, Neptune, and gris souris. These are in failles, the soft folds of which drape so gracefully. Norwegian gray, like Neptune, shades into a bluish tint. In the darker shades there are Hindostan and Bengal bronze, cremorne, and airain (copper color), while mordore is a light, golden brown. Verd antique, black bronze, and Alma (a black shading into gray), with pervenche (a new purple) scarabee, noir de fumee, and veuve, complete this variety.

For evening wear at watering places there are bleu de l'Inde, (very pale blue, but an exquisite gas-light shade), rose de haip, rose frais and rose fletri, brouillard (a soft, grayish white), Ophelia, illusion, and *flave mot*.

Light striped summer silks are in irregular stripes, and are *en camaieu*, which signifies a dark, decided color, on a pale, neutral ground. These are in two shades of the same color, or in harmonizing shades of different colors. Ombre stripes are shown, while the black and white, and grisaille, will be as much worn as ever, the very pale ones being trimmed with black, airain, or pervenche.

Next come the

FOULARDS AND PONGEES.

The first are now made with a heavy twill, and are nearly all designed with the polka dot, which affects the community like intermittent fever, with longer periods between the attacks. These vary in size from that of a pin's head to an old-fashioned quarter of a dollar, if any of the present generation know what that is. The foulards are in dark colors, the better to show off this galaxy of fixed stars. They have rather a pleasant effect in summer, however, making a woman look as if she had been out in a right-angled snow-storm.

The pongees are in dust colors, but also in some cases show the polka dot. They are very pretty in twilled stripes, while some of them are ornamented with broche figures. Failard laine is of the old mousseline de laine. The coloring and finish of it is, however, much improved, and it is either made en camaieu, or with polka dots, in imitation of the foulards.

VIGOGUE

is a fine wool in natural gray or buff tints, and is called, by French modistes, *veige vigogue*. It is a pretty material for travelling dresses, for which it will be used in combination with a light camel's hair cloth, which is being imported for spring wear. Open lace stripes seem to be the newest fancy in most of the woollen goods mentioned, and at least makes them much cooler for summer wear.

PERCALES.

The new ones are made with a satin finish, and so closely resemble the foulards that they can hardly be distinguished from them. They are in the same dark browns, Napoleon blues, and purples, and also copy the figures closely. Polka dots are a specialty in these goods, or stripes in two shades, the widest one, that forms the ground, being very dark. The lighter tints are generally produced in contrasting colors, and as dresses of this material are best made very simply, and are already on the counters of the retailers, they may be put in the dressmaker's hands as soon as one chooses. Satin jeans are much lighter in quality, and are in the fashionable dark tints, but also look like astronomical charts with the planetary system duly set in order, each equi-distant from the other. In fact, the polka dot seems to be as fiercely epidemic as the Dolly Varden was last year. The latter like all other acute disease, reached a climax and passed away, and so will this probably after a season of it. English prints have not escaped the contagion, but are not so badly affected. They are still imported in rayo stripes either in contrasting colors or with figures. Some of them show a novelty in watered stripes. There is nothing particularly new in piques. The fine cord is decidedly the prettiest for house or morning dresses, and, as every lady requires one or two, simply made, these also may be gotten ready against time of need.

GRENADINES.

No lady's wardrobe is complete without one of these serviceable dresses. The newest styles are in stripes, differing slightly from those of last year, the thin stripe being more like lace, and the heavy stripe also being thinner. They are also shown in brocaded and repped stripes, the latter very handsome. Plain canvas, iron, and Hernani grenadines are staple goods, and always look well. The real sewing-silk grenadine is very durable, and also retains its color. A cheap cotton and wool fabric looks well for a short time, but soon grows rusty. This, however, does not hold good as regards similar fabrics in white. These, trimmed with mauve, blue, scarlet, or rose color, make very stylish and inexpensive dresses for the house. Colors are introduced in these goods, but are not as elegant as the plain fabric.

GAUZES.

Pompadour ganzes are still shown, but will probably give way to the newer damask gauzes or brocade Hernanis. A few of these were imported last summer in black, embroidered in colors, while the goods were shown, but was not much worn until this winter, when it has been the prevailing fashion for overdresses in connection with silk petticoats for evening wear. It is in all the exquisite fade shades of the new silks, and will be used for polonaises in full dress. Tape fringe will be the principal trimming for it. An Oriental tissue is of thick wool stripes and thin silk brocade stripes, and will find favor at the seaside for Dolmans or polonaises, as goods which will resist dampness are especially requisite for such resorts.

BROKOE-STRIPED LINEN

is a new fabric, which looks like Turkish toweling, but has one smooth side. It is in dark brown and ecru stripes, and has come across the Atlantic with the prestige of European favor, therefore it, no doubt, will be adopted here. Batistes are in lace stripes, or are elaborately embroidered by machinery. They are cool for summer wear, but wrinkle easily.

SPRING SUITS.

The polonaise will probably be worn through the summer, but will be made with the wide Dolman or antique Greek sleeve, in some cases reaching to the bottom of the dress. The Louis Quinze vest still appears, and it has been made in some thin dresses, intended for Southern wear, the vest being of silk in a harmonizing or contrasting shade. Low-necked, plaited muslin waists are shown for young ladies, and, where extra warmth is required, it will be procured by adding a silk gilet. These are also suitable over high-necked dresses worn by older ladies. Pompadour, Josephine, Marie Antoinette, and Marquise costumes will all be worn during the spring and summer. The latter, with its long pointed bodice and lace chemisette extending to the point, is to be revived for evening dresses. The Medici dress, with chatelaine bodice and sleeves with a large puff at the top, has also gained slightly in favor, but being more suitable for velvet will not be worn much before another winter, while the Marie Stuart costume, with its high-standing ruff, will be accepted by the few.

SHORT SKIRTS

are promised us for spring wear, but are to be rendered hideous by the huge panier pouf, so that all hopes of graceful drapery is in vain, and we shall look more like camels than ever. THE TRIBUNE might as well publish an extra edition, for the benefit of fashionable young ladies, who can then regulate the size of their bump *a discretion*.

SHAWLS.

Camel's hair shawls are now imported in pieces and joined in this country, and are said to be much more artistically combined than those which are put together abroad. They are in more beautiful and less *prononce* shades, and are also much lower in price. The centres are black, scarlet, and white, and the finest are at times made with double centres. The Duca is also an India shawl, but is made in a single piece, while India long shawls are in gay stripes, and will be used for travelling. The imitation, which is more than half as expensive as the real article, and which is known in Boston as the "shopping shawl," is also much worn, but where it is possible it is much better to buy the genuine article. Himalayas are soft shawls, resembling plush, and are in beautiful gray shaded stripes. The railway blanket style still flaunts in the shop windows, but it is to be hoped that it has had its day, having gone through all the degrees of comparison of the adjective loud. Shetland shawls are always desirable for house wraps, and are particularly suited to the invalid. Fine Oriental striped shawls in wool and silk are becoming and desirable for summer driving, where a flash of bright color is never out of place. And now, having glanced at the principal articles of dress, a few words in the

MINOR ADORNINGS,

which go so far toward making a perfect *tout ensemble*, may not be amiss. Belts and chatelaines are still much worn, and are such a convenient accessory we will hate to see them go the way of all fashions. In tortoise-shell, with gold and silver clasps, they are very desirable, and some of them have a number of little chains and hooks to hold the various small paraphernalia with which a woman is usually encumbered. Gilets of silk, satin, lace, and muslin form elegant additions to plain dresses. Elaborate jabots of lace cover the front of these, and the bottom and pockets are also trimmed with lace. Fichus are in both white and black lace, and also in *crepe de chine*, trimmed with lace. They are in various designs, but are pretty in their place. Spanish combs are decidedly in favor, and are not only worn at the top, but frequently on the side of the head. The hair has mounted to the very top of the head, and in some cases is wound into such a very small pug that the contrast between that and the extravagant chignons worn by the same ladies a few months ago is ludicrous in the extreme. The rats and mice have been safely put into their little nests, and Nature introduced by Fashion is trying to see what she can do unaided. Gray hair is the latest decree for fashionable maids or matrons. We are blondes to-day, brunettes to-morrow, and wear the gray hair of old age on the third day. Instead of golden hair at six, brown at six-and-twenty, and silver at sixty, we crowd the three into the space of a single year, and look serenely unconscious of having done anything unnatural. Banged hair is still in favor for braids, while soft finger-puffs above the forehead is preferred for darker hair. Gray hair may be dressed in puffs, or with close, tight, curling rings, brought down in a point on the forehead, resembling a Marie Stuart coiffure. The plain and crimped Pompadour is also worn, and it is rumored that the old white wig is again to be revived, and used in place of powdered hair. Next follows, of course, the bright patch of rouge on the cheek-bone, and the grotesque patches, though whether they will have a political significance, as they once did, is a question. In consequence of the present style of wearing the hair, scarf-veils have again come into fashion. They are tied around the hat or bonnet, and fall in loops and ends behind. They should be a quarter of a yard wide, and three yards long.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For walking boots, plain kid stitched with black is most desirable, but for evening wear a new design is in gray kid, the upper of gray faille, with a rosette to match the color of the dress and trimmed with lace placed on the instep. The camaien boot is made in faille of two shades to match reception costumes.

Gloves in undressed kid will be much worn this summer for morning toilette and travelling, while Plymouth gloves will be used to drive in, and the finest of kid, with half a dozen buttons, for full carriage dress.

The French embroidered handkerchiefs are coming into favor, and stiff Marie Stuart ruffs will be worn becomingly by slight, graceful figures.

Scraps of lace, muslin, and ribbons, designated caps, are worn by both young and married ladies with their morning toilettes, and are very coquettish, while long loops and ends of ribbons falling down from the left shoulder will form an ornament for both street and house garments.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Frog green is the latest new color.

—Fashionable young ladies are wearing a wide ruching of tulle about the neck, *a la* Marie Antoinette.

—The Greek fillet is much worn as a *coiffure* for demi toilette; in full dress a small erect aigrette, with a feather to match the dress, is worn.

—The leaders of London society are said to have become attached to black silk hose.

—The latest in chatelaines is of tortoise shell, with a beautiful vinaigrette of tortoise shell, glass, and gold.

—The two new dress materials for spring wear are India camel's hair and vigogne, a light, soft woollen fabric.

—The new Trianon fans, beside being very stylish, are extremely comfortable and effective as zephyr-compellers.

—Long trains are now worn only for occasions of great ceremony. For ordinary evening dress the demi-train is in favor.

—The latest revival of an old fashion is the tight Medicis sleeves, with a great puff at the shoulder, such as one sees in old paintings.

—Opera cloaks are frequently trimmed with tufts of roses.

—It is very much the fashion this winter in New York for young society men to give Germans and the like at their mother's houses, issuing the invitations in their own names.

—The polonaise promises to continue being worn all through the spring.

—Jewelry made of jet and cut steel is the proper thing for half mourning.

—Ciel blue is the favorite color for evening dresses and gros grain the material. Trimmed with lace or white fur, as we have seen it of late, the effect is fine.

—Tight-fitting, sleeveless sacques, of white cashmere, heavily embroidered in black or colors, are the latest style of opera cloaks.

—In Paris the Rabagas bonnet still takes the lead, but it is varied as much as possible, as it is not very becoming, and there is no probability that it will remain long in fashion.

—Blue will be the leading color in spring silks. Lophophore, a new shade of greenish blue, is seen among the importations for early spring wear. Turquoise blue is also very fashionable.

—The Castillian or Milanese comb is now so popular that very few young ladies appear in full dress without one. It is sometimes placed at the side, above a pyramid of curls and torsades.

—Ball and soiree dresses are made of the most diaphanous materials, worn either over silk or colored tarletans. This latter fashion has been introduced by one or two young married ladies among our leading *elegantes*, and has met with great favor for young ladies' toilets.

—*Le Follet* says the bonnets now worn are much improved since the modification in their shape. They are still worn high, and quite backward on the head, with a string tied under the chin, or under the back hair, according to the style of the rest of the toilet. The Spanish veil is much worn, and is generally very becoming.

Captain Jack's Light Artillery.

From the Jacksonville (Oregon) Times.

Something new in Indian warfare was noticed by the troops in the late battle. This was the use by the Indians of a howitzer or small cannon which it is supposed they captured from General John C. Fremont, or rather forced him to abandon, in 1846. The report it made was entirely different from that of the modern howitzer, and was readily recognized by those familiar with ordnance of olden times. The sound was like the voice of an old friend strangely metamorphosed into a cruel enemy.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC.

The opera season is over, and has proved to be the most lucrative one ever known in this country. As a matter of interest, we append the receipts for each night, which are correct (within a few odd dollars) in each case. They were as follows:

Feb. 3, Favorita (Lucca)	$ 3,400
Feb. 4, Traviata (Kellogg)	1,700
Feb. 5, Faust (Lucca)	5,400
Feb. 6, Linda (Kellogg)	900
Feb. 7, Don Giovanni (Lucca and Kellogg)	6,300
Feb. 8, Faust (Lucca)	3,600
Feb. 10, Mignon (Lucca and Kellogg)	4,200
Feb. 11, Trovatore (Kellogg)	900
Feb. 12, Fra Diavolo (Lucca)	4,000
Feb. 13, (No opera).	
Feb. 14, Marriage of Figaro (Lucca and Kellogg)	5,980
Feb. 15, Mignon (Lucca and Kellogg)	5,000
Total	$41,680

The musical standard of excellence has been uneven, and not in proportion to the financial result. With the exception of Lucca, Kellogg, Jamet, and perhaps Vizzani, the artists have been mediocre. The chorus and orchestra generally have been acceptable. The best performance was that of "Faust," and, all things considered, it was the best performance of "Faust" ever given here. "Mignon" comes next in excellence. The worst performance was that of "Fra Diavolo," and, all things considered, it was the worst performance of "Fra Diavolo" ever given here. "Trovatore" ranks next in badness. Lucca is undoubtedly the best dramatic singer we have ever had here, and Kellogg one of the best vocalists. This is the summing up in brief of the season. Whether the entertainments were worth the price of admission, was for the public to decide. Evidently, the public thought they were, or they would not have gone so liberally. The troupe leaves here to-day for Milwaukee, where Lucca will appear as "Faust" on Monday evening, and Kellogg in "Crispino" on Tuesday evening. Thursday and Friday the troupe will perform at Detroit, and then leave for New York

THEODORE THOMAS.

The two weeks of opera are now to be followed by one week of instrumental music, which will be opened by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra and closed by the Rubinstein Concert Troupe. The Thomas concerts will occur as follows: Feb. 17, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Feb. 18, Union Park Congregational Church; also a matinee and evening performance on the 19th at the same church; Feb. 20, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The concert on Wednesday evening will be of a memorial character, on which occasion Mr. Thomas will repeat the entire programme which was given at his first appearance in Chicago. Of Mr. Thomas as a conductor, or of his orchestra as musicians, it is certainly unnecessary for us to speak. Mr. Thomas brings with him for this series of concerts Mr. Osgood, the tenor; Miss Anna Mehlig, the pianist, and Mr. Charles Hemmann, 'cellist. The programme for the opening night is as follows:

PART I.

Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Third Movement, "Symphony No. 3," E flat, op. 97.....Schumann
Polonaise Brillante, Op. 72.....Weber
Miss Anna Mehlig.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso".....Liszt

PART II.

Ballet, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Songs, { *a*, "Beneath the Evening's Last Sweet Smile," / *b*, "Le Secret," / *c*, "Elegy of Tears," } Schubert
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Phantasiestueck, "Des Abends,".....Schumann
Ballade, A flat.....Chopin
Miss Anna Mehlig.
Waltz, "Artist's Life,".....Strauss
Selections, from "Preciosa".....Weber

RUBINSTEIN.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the Thomas season, Rubinstein commences a brief season at Aiken's Theatre. The first concert will be given Friday evening, the 21st inst., the second, Saturday afternoon, and the third, a sacred concert, on Sunday evening.

THE APOLLO CLUB

gives its second reception to its associate members, at Standard Hall, on the 25th inst., upon which occasion the Club will sing a programme of the very highest order of excellence, including some of Liszt's, Rubinstein's, and Wagner's music. The soloists on this occasion will be Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, and Messrs. Gates and Foltz, the two latter being members of the Club.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

is holding its rehearsals for the present on Thursday evenings at the new Swedenborgian Church, corner of Union Park and West Washington streets. The next concert and lecture will be given at the end of this or the beginning of next month, the lecturer being the Rev. Dr. Swing.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert, this afternoon, is as follows:

1. March—"On to the Field of Glory".....Faust
2. Overture to "Martha".....Flotow
3. Potpourri—"Offenbachiana".....Conradi
4. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
5. Andante from the D major Symphony.....Mozart
6. Waltz—"Fata Morgana".....Hoffman
7. Potpourri from "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
8. Overture to "Egmont".....Beethoven
9. Quadrille—"Amour".....Hoffman

GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania Concert, this afternoon, is as follows.

1. Army March.....Pierke
2. Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
3. Waltz—"My Life is Love and Joy".....Strauss
4. Potpourri—"A Trip Through Europe".....Conradi
5. Violin solo—Polonaise.....Vieuxtemps
Henri De Cierque.
6. Polka { *a*, "Most Merry" / *b*, Galop—"Victoria Regin" } .....Strauss / .....E. Bach
7. Overture to "Nabucco".....Verdi
8. Finale to "Maritana".....Wallace
9. Quadrille—"Royal Songs".....Strauss

MUSICAL NOTES.

M. Jules Simon has supplied the necessary materials for the proposed monument to Auber.

Mme. Titiens is prevented from singing by a severe attack of bronchitis.

Herr Hans Von Bulow is making a prodigious sensation in Brussels by his pianoforte performances.

Signor Verdi will superintend the production of "Aida" in the Austrian capital.

M. Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" has been produced for the first time at the Paris Opera Comique. It had a long run at the Lyrique.

A new comic opera by the Armenian composer Tikran, has just been produced at Constantinople. It is entitled "Sherif Aga."

A new tenor, who has the high C, has been singing at Brussels, in "William Tell," with success. His name is M. Roussel.

Mrs. Charles Moulton goes to Havana to spend the remainder of the winter. Her physicians have advised her not to use her voice for the present.

Among the foreign artists now singing in Italy are two English tenors, bearing, respectively, the celebrated names of Shakspeare and Byron.

Brignoli threatened to sue the Paris *Figaro* for presuming to question the freshness of his voice and the modesty of his demeanor.

A private letter received in New York, from Madame Leutner, says Lucca is dissatisfied with her American season, and wants to go home. All of which is bosh.

M. Vivier, who is famed as a player of the French horn, besides being a composer of talent, has just lost his mother, who, at the advanced age of 90, was burned to death, her dress having caught fire by being too close to a stove.

Misses Blanche Cole and Lucy Franklin, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Castle, and Mr. Aynsley Cooke are engaged by Mr. Gunn to perform a series of English operas this month at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin.

MM. Verger and Lemaire, having declared themselves bankrupts, the Italian opera season in Paris under their direction is finally closed. It is hoped the Government will enable the artists to carry on the theatre up to the usual period.

At the Brighton Musical Festival next month, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Sir Michael Costa, and Sir Julius Benedict will each conduct a composition of his own. A new cantata on Longfellow's "Evangeline," by Miss Virginia Gabriel, will be among the novelties produced during the festival.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson has written from Russia announcing her intention of playing in London in the ensuing season in M. Balfe's last opera, "The Talisman" (MS.), to be produced by Mr. Mapleson. Mme. Parepa-Rosa has also been negotiating for the right of producing it in the United States.

The *New Berliner Musik-Zeitung* asserts Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer to be the author of the libretto of "L'Africaine." This the French journals deny, maintaining that the work was mainly Scribe's, and that the most Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer did was to add some German verses at Meyerbeer's request, when Scribe was out of the way.

While the Rubinstein concert was in progress at the New Orleans Opera House, last Saturday afternoon, the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and the usual scenes of alarm and confusion followed. It transpired that some person in the upper tier had lifted up one of the red curtains which there adorn the windows, and by some sudden freak of nature there was thrown a ray of bright reddish light into the circle in such vividness as to startle some ultra nervous person into the premonitory cry, whence came all the evil.

At the Opera House in Vienna, 48 operas and 9 ballets form the *repertoire*. The only novelties produced in 1872 were Herr Rubinstein's "Feramors" ("Lalla Rookh") and Weber's "Abon Hassan." The works given the most frequently were, Meyerbeer's "Africaine," M. Gounod's "Faust," Herr Wagner's "Rienzi," and Weber's "Der Freischutz." The largest receipts were for Meyerbeer's operas. Operas by Gluck, Mozart, Auber, Flotow, A. Thomas, &c., were next in rotation.

At Nice there is a Russian who made many millions of roubles by his speculations. He refuses to go into society, and receives at his house none but the persons whom he knew in his happy old days when he had not a sou. To them he makes little presents of a thousand or two thousand roubles, and so on. He is an uneducated man, but passionately fond of music, and his one pleasure is to maintain an orchestra. He engages by the year the best musicians he can obtain; in the morning they take up their position at the end of a *salon* in his villa, he sits down in his arm-chair at the other end, and they play to him all day.

Rubinstein has found a couple of remarkable pianists in St. Louis. At a private entertainment at the Conservatory of Music there on the 22d ult., the Kunkel Brothers played his "Fantasie" in a style that drew many exclamations of surprise and admiration from the grand artist. When they had ended their performance Rubinstein said to the pianists: "Gentlemen, I must make you the compliment to say that this is the best two-piano playing I have ever listened to, and it is the first time I have ever heard my own composition performed, except when I myself assisted. You have given me a new and delightful pleasure, too, for I now can see myself as a composer as well as a performer." At his request the Messrs. Kunkel repeated their performance, and he advised them to go to Europe and give concerts.

The first night of M. Diaz's new opera in Paris is thus referred to by the correspondent of the London *Times*: "'La Coupe du Roi de Thule' has been given at the opera. All that Paris contains of nobility, beauty, talent, or fortune seemed to have made a rendezvous of that first representation. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, de Nemours, and Montpensier, the Princes de Polignac, Thenin, Wittgenstein, Chalons, and Sagan, the Duc de Rianzares, and the bearers of a hundred other famous names, the princes of finance, of letters, of arts, the notabilities to whom people bow their lowest, and those who are saluted by a wink, all these filled the theatre, from pit to gallery, applauding Faure with vehemence, the scenery with enthusiasm, the ballet with ardor, and the music with quiet gentleness. It is difficult to judge of an opera by its first hearing, but the music of this one is pleasant and melodious, and not calculated to excite popular passion or artistic indignation."

From Berlin we learn that at the invitation of the Association for producing the "Stage-Festival-Play" "Der Ring der Nibelungen," Herr R. Wagner, a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended a meeting held a short time since. Herr W. Tappert, the Secretary, read a report on the object of the Association. From this report it appears that this object is not merely the production of "Der Ring der Nibelungen" at Bayreuth, but its performance at Berlin also, in a theatre erected especially for the purpose. Subscription lists were ready to hand, and several new members signed them. Every member has to pay 1 thaler entrance money, and an annual subscription of 4 thalers. Until the success of the Bayreuth scheme is assured one-half of the capital of the Association is to be devoted to the purchase of patrons' tickets (*patronatsscheine*), which will be raffled for by the members; the other half will be put out at interest for the projected performance in Berlin, as will also the entire capital of the Association, immediately the Bayreuth scheme is safe. The crowded state of the room proved very plainly that in Berlin, as elsewhere, Herr Wagner can boast of a large number of partisans.

According to the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, the Pope was very angry on being informed that the Abbate Franz Liszt not only was the father of Cosima, to renounce the Roman Catholic faith, for the purpose of being divorced from Herr Hans von Bulow, and of becoming the wife of Herr Richard Wagner, but was absolutely at the marriage. During one of his walks lately, he exclaimed: "That Liszt is really and truly thoroughly bad! Who would ever have believed it? Do you recollect my having the piano sent to Castelgandolfo, and, to amuse me, Liszt's playing me a polka, which was so gracefully danced by Borromeo and Pacca, the latter representing the lady?" The polka to which His Holiness alluded was the "Polka tremblant," danced, with great success, in the large hall of Castelgandolfo, by Cardinal Borromeo, who had not then donned the purple, and Monsignor Pacca, at that period Papal Chamberlain. Liszt played such a rattling *finale*, and the two prelates twisted and turned with such tremendous rapidity, that it was almost impossible to distinguish one from the other.

The *Arcadian* speaks thus learnedly of operatic prospects:

On dit: That Lucca will sing a four weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music, and then leave for Havana. This in September and October.

On dit: That Christine Nilsson is coming in October, with Capoul!

On dit: That Patti (which Patti?) is coming with Faure!

On dit: That Nil

METROPOLITAN MODES.

House Furnishing--Cheapness, Convenience, and Elegance Combined.

The Use of Chintz--Cheap Lounges.

Worked Chairs --- Miscellaneous Hints.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1873.

Since, from our food to our furniture, we are compelled, in some measure, to follow the fashion, because it is costlier to be wholly out of it, than to be wholly in it, it is well if the hobbies of Fashion, and Convenience, and Beauty, can trot abreast, forming a train that even Aurora might not disdain to drive. Usually, however, Fashion, and Convenience, and Beauty have to be harnessed tandem, with Fashion leading very, very far ahead. But Convenience and Beauty are coming well up with Fashion, and soon it will be the easiest thing possible for the firm-fingered charioteers of to-day to hold the three well in hand.

IN FURNISHING HOUSES

in this generation, effect is more studied than it has been, and interiors never were so pretty, so graceful, so artistic, as in this year of our Lord. The average American housewife has suddenly awakened to the knowledge that it is not obligatory on her to have a sofa, four straight-backed chairs, one arm-chair, and a marble-topped centre-table, with its cold, slimy surface, in her front parlor, because Mrs. Jones, on the right, and Mrs. Smith, on the left, have them in theirs. She finds it quite possible to have her lounge covered with different material from her chairs, and no two of the latter alike in size, style, or material, without in the least offending the canons of good taste. Nay, she may even conceal the chilling whiteness of the table—so adored of the past—without running afoul of modish custom.

It seems strange that it should have taken us so many years to find out that the first requisite to a well-furnished dwelling is comfort, and the second, attractiveness. And these need be neither expensive nor difficult of attainment. No one will be rash enough to deny the value of unlimited means in following the dictates of fancy or good taste; or to deny that ingenuity will often produce results which no amount of money could.

Said a lady, noted for cleverness and fine judgment, "If I had to choose between money without taste, and taste and mechanical skill without money, I would unhesitatingly select the latter." And I am confident the majority of women would agree with her.

SETS OF FURNITURE.

The time of sets of furniture has, unquestionably, gone by. Even persons whose selections need be limited only by the encompassing walls, prefer to have chairs of innumerable genera and lounges of different kin. One of the most notable improvements in modern furniture is banishing uncompromising sofas, with hard seats and harder backs, and substituting in their stead plump-cushioned lounges, with rolling arms and yielding backs. It was simply impossible for a tired spine to obtain rest on one of the hair-cloth abominations of fifty years ago; but the stuffed ottomans of to-day invite to repose as does a hammock swinging in the warm, west wind. The stiff, perpendicular chairs, four of which inevitably accompanied the aforesaid sofa, in all well-regulated drawing-rooms, and which young and old alike were so glad not to sit in, have followed in the wake of the larger but more endurable nuisance. Now, our chairs are high or low, with arms or without them, willow or satin, embroidered with worsted or covered with chintz. In one of the most elegant drawing-rooms I know, there are, I believe, but two chairs alike, and those two are the familiarly-called balcony-chairs, made of rosewood, light open backs, and seats plainly covered with chintz. Every other article of furniture in the room has an individuality of its own. The *tout ensemble* is charming, and the entire cost, including pictures and ornaments, would, I think, come inside of $2,000. Many a drawing-room whose fittings cost $20,000 is less noticeably beautiful. The cunning of a woman's hand, and the ingenuity of a woman's brain, are perceptible in every nook and corner.

It is not the persons that can afford to pay for an upholsterer's judgment (if they have none of their own), that is the great majority compelled to substitute mind for money, who need to know the little devices for making old things agreeably new, and new things suitable to the old. To this class, hints, economic as well as artistic, are always acceptable.

THE INCREASING USE OF CHINTZ

is one of the most simple household fashions we are rapidly borrowing from England. The English, whatever their infelicities in dress, have sound judgment in the decoration of their homes, and we can appropriate ideas from them in regard to the subject for many generations to come without exhausting their store or abnormally swelling our own. A great advantage in the use of chintz is that it is cheap; moreover, it is pretty, and wears well, if of good quality. It can be washed (with the exception of a few colors, always to be determined by washing a sample before buying), and it can frequently be put on by the mistress of the house, if she be in the least skilled in the use of hammer and nails. Good qualities of twilled chintz can be had at 40 or 50 cents per yard, and, as it is a yard wide, it outs to advantage.

In families where there are little children, chintz is especially good furniture-covering; for tiny finger-marks may easily be removed in the wash-tub, and one can afford to renew the covering—because of its cheapness—three or four times to the once of reps or brocatel. If these latter are used, it is quite common to find them shrouded in dreary holland tires, and the children soon learn that the furniture is too good for them, instead of their being too good for it. How much better to have every article in the room covered with something which, while it is pretty, will not be easily spoiled by unclean hands, and is neither too precious for daily use. It is a matter of moment if a fine, rep-covered fauteuil be spotted through carelessness; but it is only the question of an additional piece in the week's wash if a chintz drapery be stained.

CHEAP LOUNGES.

Very comfortable and cheap lounges are formed in this way: Have two large boxes made, of pine or other inexpensive wood, a yard and a quarter long, a yard wide, and fourteen inches high; and let the top be put on hinges, so as to shut close, and prevent any uneven surface. Then have two large pillows, or cushions, the size and shape of the top, and stuffed with hair, if it can be afforded; if not, with sponge, which is a very good substitute. These, laid on the tops of the boxes (they are set with their narrowest ends together), form the seat of the lounge. For the back, it is wisest to have three cushions, each thirty inches long by twenty broad, and six deep, like the cushions for the seat, and stuffed similarly. When these are prepared, all is done that need be done by the upholsterer or carpenter, and will, probably, be found to have cost less than half the price of an ordinarily good lounge. The covering can be put on by any skilful pair of hands in the house, and with the help of the sewing-machine.

The boxes should be first covered with coarse cotton, nailed over the top and sides smoothly, to prevent the chintz or reps from coming to hard wear on the corners and edges. The under-side of seat-cushions may be covered with the cotton,—thus saving a yard or two of material. After the cotton is nailed on, tack on the chintz or reps around the sides of the boxes. Sometimes, when plain reps is used, it is tacked on in side plaits, about an inch and a half wide, and held in place by strips of pasteboard (cut out of cast-away boxes) nailed over the fold on the wrong side. Then the cushions are to be covered smoothly, and, when done, the two large ones placed on the two boxes, and the three smaller ones set end to end against the wall against which the lounge stands. I forgot to say that the boxes should be provided with castors at each corner, to render moving easy.

These lounges, though so simple, so easily and cheaply made, have the appearance of the real Turkish lounges,—very costly, and much in vogue at present, and are really luxurious. Their great width and length, their well-stuffed seats and cushions, render them very comfortable beds for any "lone" man or maiden upon those often-occurring occasions in most households, when one more bed must be found for some unlucky wight. They can be kept free from dust, because the cushions, being separate, can be beaten a little every day, if desirable. The two square boxes with lifting lids are invaluable as repositories for extra bed-clothes, for which, in these days of closetless houses, it is difficult to find place. Then there being two boxes, instead of one, makes them light and easy to move, as fancy or convenience dictates. I know a lady who has a lounge of this sort which, as in one box, with an immense drawer instead of cover, and in the drawer she keeps several long dress-skirts she does not wish to fold or hang.

WORKED CHAIRS,

either wholly composed of embroidery, or of an embroidered stripe made up between two stripes of reps or plush, add very much to the artistic effect of a parlor. It would not seem worth while for anybody to sit down to worsted-work for a regular occupation. But, if one have a chair-seat or stripe of easy design, on coarse canvas (always more effective than fine in any large piece of work), lying about, there will always be a few minutes out of the day when one can catch it up, and do a few stitches; and it is wonderful how the few stitches will complete the whole.

HINTS.

By all means, in every living room, which should include the parlor, let there be one or two low, light rocking-chairs,—the greatest of boons to weary womankind.

A centre-table of capacious dimensions, with a warm-hued cloth, round which the entire family can draw if so minded, plenty of books and magazines, a dish of flowers (never be without them, if possible), perhaps a pretty photograph in a standing frame, and a strong paper-knife, are most desirable.

If book-cases can be obtained, let them be not over four or four and a half feet high, with flat tops. This brings all the books within reach of a short person, and gives a nice shelf on which to place small busts, roses, or easels with pictures on them. Do not neglect odd little tables, and queer footstools, and plenty of brackets and rose-and photographs and chromos, if better pictures cannot be afforded. Never for a moment lose sight of beauty in furnishing a home. A pretty two-ply carpet and daintily-decorated walls are a thousand times more desirable than a tapestry velvet and great blanks of ghastly calcimining.

Tinted walls are far preferable to white, and papered walls to either; and, as beautiful American papers can be had at from 40 cents a roll upwards, it seems a pity that the walls of any new house should be left bare. If a light tint is preferred, a pearl-gray, with a tiny thread of gold winding over it, is very effective; and, for dark colors, rich browns in leather designs, and rich crimsons and maroons, are the choice. Green should always be avoided, because of the danger of arsenical poison therein.

Beyond all material decorations, however, are Nature's voluntary offerings,—fresh air and sunshine. Let these be had at any cost. They give physical and mental health, and gird the humblest cottage with the sweetness and the brightness of the overarching heavens.

FURBELOW.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

The embryos of all forms are alike.

—The activity of love is goodness.

—Good expands and wars with evil all over the earth, first to contract and imprison, and finally to destroy it.

—Faith, not sight, must be our guide. We cannot do without a compass.

—We should judge of a man much more surely from what he dreams than from what he thinks.

—Ill-health is often not only a sin, but a prolific mother of sins.

—Disease seems to be a more fertile source of evil than depravity.

—To be able to bring your thoughts to a point is genius.

—Blessed is the day whose morning is wakened by the patter of little feet.

—Most new truths crawl out of the shell of some old one.

—He dies in whom all daily life and thought are fashioned into words.

—A just retribution for any wrong on woman is sure to come in the vice and crime of her children.

—No other creature has the hold on Heaven that a mother has.

—Those men are always best, noblest, and most harmonious, in whom is seen the reflected influence of elevated and refined women.

—It is one of the fatalities of humanity to be condemned to an eternal struggle with phantoms.

—To speak aloud and all alone, has the effect of a dialogue with the god one has within one's self.

—Faith is as much the key to happiness here as it is the key to happiness hereafter.

—Clouds never send down to ask the plants and grass how much they need; they rain for the relief of their own full bosoms.

—Pure instinct is but a law of Nature, like germination; there is in it only one degree more toward life.

—The morality of the intellect, when it has a morality, is only calculation applied to ambition.

—If angels were visible, they would be seen much oftener in the mechanic's workshop and in the children's nursery, than in the hermit's cell or the nun's cloister.

—Work done under protest, like an oath taken with a mental reservation, lacks its true life-force.

—All minds are fissured with incapacities in one direction or another,—clipped away on this side or that; all are fragmentary.

—We may as well throw our money into the gutter, or go fighting wind-mills, as to try to make our fellow-creatures better while we neglect their physical conditions.

—In a valiant suffering for others, not a slothful making others suffer for us, did nobleness ever lie. Every noble crown is, and on earth will ever be, a crown of thorns.

—A little word, act, or look, when the heart is sore, lingers as does the fragrance of the rose long after the vase is broken.

PRISTINE PROVERBS PREPARED FOR PRECOCIOUS PUPILS.

Dedicated to the Educational Board.

Observe you plumed biped fine!
To effect his captivation,
Deposit particles saline
Upon his termination.

Cryptogamous concretion never grows
On mineral fragments that decline repose.

Whilst self-inspection it neglects,
Nor its own foul condition sees,
The kettle to the pot objects
Its sordid superficies.

Decortications of the golden grain
Are set to allure the aged fowl, in vain.

Teach not a parent's mother to extract
The embryo juices of an egg by suction;
That good old lady can the feat enact
Quite irrospective of your kind instruction.

Pecuniary agencies have forced
To stimulate to speed the female horse.

The earliest winged songster soonest sees,
And first appropriates, the annelides.

With soap, and brush, and flannel, you tickle,
In vain, the Ethiopic cuticle.

Bear not to yon famed city upon Tyne
The carbonaceous product of the mine.

The mendicant once from his indigence freed,
And mounted aloft on the generous steed,
Down the precipice soon will infallibly go,
And conclude his career in the regions below.

It is permitted to the feline race
To contemplate even a regal face.
—*Punch.*

"El Capitan."

This is a romance of San Diego, California, and the hero is "El Capitan," now 103 years old. Once, as Chief of the warlike Cahuillas, he claimed royal position; and it is said there was a time when he was distinguished, beyond any man on the Pacific coast, for success in love, war, and athletic sports. It appears that in his prime "El Capitan" had no fewer than 20 wives—the women were of the Chieftain's own race—whom he compelled to go with him into battle. About forty years ago "El Capitan" went to the beach during a violent storm to procure oysters. Peering through the driving spray, he saw a sinking ship. On board that vessel was a fur-trader and his family. The ship foundered, and all on board—with one exception—were drowned. The exception was a woman, who clung to a boat from which her companions had been washed away. The boat drove near to the shore and was upset in the breakers. But the "Capitan" plunged into the surf and brought the woman safely to land. She was the daughter of the fur-trader, and she fell in love with her preserver. "El Capitan" bore her to his wigwam and the girl was soon restored to health. The jealousy of the twenty ladies, already in possession of the noble savage, was quieted by clubbing them over the head with his canoe paddles. He became deeply enamored of her and they were regularly married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic faith. "El Capitan" had the grace—in time, not immediately—to detach himself from the other dames of his household, and he lived with his Caucasian bride through forty years of mutual confidence and love. But the chief has been called upon to give up at last what had been sent to his arms. At the age of 60 she was taken away, and he, at the age of more than a hundred, still stalks majestically across the plain.

LONDON.

The Meeting of Parliament--Topics to Be Brought Before It.

Does Mr. Gladstone Contemplate a Speedy Retirement from Politics?

The New Lord Lytton, Baptist Noel, and Dr. Lushington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1873.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

By the time this letter reaches you, both Houses of Parliament will have commenced their sittings. I cannot say that the public seem to care very much about it. People need to be reminded of the fact, and then they merely remark, "Oh! Parliament meets, does it?" Perhaps this indifference is a healthy sign. It proceeds, in the present case, from two causes—one being the general prosperity of trade; and the other, the absence from the Ministerial programme of exciting proposals. Business is good, although the unhappy strikes in the coal trade hamper transactions. New companies appear almost daily, and a large proportion of them float. Odd ideas get a chance. Several people seek to persuade us that they have discovered in a manufacture from peat a substitute for coal, literally cheap as dirt; others declare they can put a wire in the ocean without any covering whatever upon it; and one son of genius believes he can establish correspondence between opposite coasts by pipes of water. Meanwhile, the safe and sober trade of the country is in a prosperous state. The

SUBJECTS FOR PARLIAMENT

are not such as to break the rest of a Premier, but there are "snags" among them, which might, in a possible construction of circumstances, sink the ship. The Alabama award will be vigorously debated. There is no excuse for insisting any longer upon the forbearance of honorable members. The money has to be paid, and the least satisfaction about it will be to blame the Government for everything. The attitude of Russia in Central Asia must be dealt with, though we may expect to see the officials imploring the House to be silent, and not to embarrass delicate negotiations. This is generally done until the country is bound hard and fast to a particular policy, and then the gag is taken away.

Among the home questions, the grave one of University-education in Ireland is foremost. Is the English Government prepared to give the Irish a University so shaped as to meet all the prejudices of the Roman Catholic priesthood? Substantially, that is the point to be decided. Many Liberals, tied already to the principle of sectarian education in England, say "Yes;" but I imagine the Conservatives and the dissentient Liberals will be numerous enough to decide it with a "No." I hear, however, of a compromise.

Then there is the meditated reforms in the land laws. This is said to be as bold as can be looked for in these timorous days, and I cannot say that, just now, there is much enthusiasm respecting it. In fact, the only solution of feeling in politics is a unanimous dislike of one or two members of the Ministry. Mr. Ayrton carries his usual sardonic smile, despite—perhaps all the more ostentatiously because of—the dreadful hobble in which he is made, by a recent legal decision, to plunge his colleagues, as to the holding of public meetings in the parks; but his smile will be hard to save him. Mr. Gladstone can only be wanting to attain the reputation of the late Lord Palmerston, viz.: that of never forsaking his underlings, or this ill-conditioned, bad-tempered man would have retired into private life long ago. He certainly is not worth the odium he excites. He is a man of average ability, who has brought to perfection, after considerable study and practice, the art of being disagreeable. But other

MR. GLADSTONE

himself, some say, is not to be Premier long. He sighs, it is said, for rest. One of his most intimate friends declared in my hearing, a few days back, that he (the speaker) *knew* of his own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone intended to retire from public life at the close of the session of 1873. He was not going into a new Parliament, some supposed, but merely to his country estate,—there to read Homer and furbish up old china. I believe not a word of it. I have learned to distrust these "special" informants. That the idea has frequently crossed Mr. Gladstone's mind we do not doubt. Who is in the activities of public life that does not sigh for rest? But these are the dreams of the mind. Repose to Mr. Gladstone would be death. I would not give two years' purchase for his life if he retired from Parliament while his mental characteristics are what they are. He is sensitive, earnest, irritable. He is ambitious and impatient of control. To sit at the fireside, and read of the battles of smaller men, would kill him. So at least I read his character. Should it be otherwise, and if we are really destined to see his disappearance from politics at an early day, the Liberal party will be all privates. There will be no officer among them fit to take command. They will almost be as badly off in that respect as French politics will be when M. Thiers retires.

THE NEW LORD LYTTON

is, in outward form,—in stature, figure, gait, and nearly in features,—a counterpart of his father. It is strange how often a personal peculiarity is repeated in a second generation. The new Peer, in his walk, in his look, in the little idiosyncrasies which belong to every man, constantly recalls the image of the celebrated author who this morning was laid in Westminster Abbey. Even the tones of the voice are similar, though the son, fortunately, has not the thickness which marred his father's oratorical efforts. The new Lord should be on the Liberal side of the House when the Peers reassemble; and, if the Government can, no doubt they will hasten to bind him by the ties of office. But a truce to wonders. We may see a another Lord Banthan "charge his mind." He does not stand committed, so far as the public know anything about it, to Liberalism. He has avoided political discussions, and, in his diplomatic career, has served Tory and Liberal indiscriminately. His private acquaintances only are familiar with his broad opinions upon matters of public thought. In literature, he has contributed lately to the *Fortnightly Review*,—that organ of Positivists and Radicals; but then it is also true that he is at present writing in the pages of *Blackwood*. Much interest attaches to his career, both for his own sake and for that of the name he bears. Though the son of a rich Peer, there have been periods in his career when his income was very narrow, and the money produced by his books was really of service to him. He was sent to no University, and the bitter animosity of his mother towards her husband (she can wear now that "widow's cap" for which, in one of her literary attacks upon Lord Lytton, she publicly prayed) was a trying circumstance for a son who desired to be at peace with both. He tried at one time to live with his mother, but was called away by the exigencies of his official life. He took a pride in his father, and has very recently spoken of the forthcoming book as his father's best production. The new Peer sympathized warmly with the North during the Civil War, and was only restrained from publicly advocating the cause he admired by the fact that his father was equally emphatic on the other side.

The father has compiete justice done him by the press. A young author writes to me: "When I remember all the pleasant hours his genius has afforded me; the kind personal interest he showed in me; the warm support and appreciation which he gave my work when older friends had nothing but depreciation for me and it; and when I remember, too, that his death-suffering must have been peculiarly agonising,—just fancy what inflammation of the brain must be!—I can hardly help literally weeping when I think he is dead."

It is a sign of the age when Dickens and Bulwer should rest in Westminster Abbey. We are grateful in these days to such as amuse us. But is something also there is in the fact that the Dean of the Abbey is Dr. Stanley. If the average High Churchman or Low Churchman was there, I greatly question whether these popular favorites would find a place in the venerable building.

MR. BAPTIST NOEL

was one of the most amiable of men. His soft smile and kindly manner bespoke for him sympathy, even where his Calvinistic opinions were heartily disliked. Few people understand the nature of the sacrifice which he made. A member of the aristocracy by birth, and reared amidst all the refinements and luxuries of a high social position, he gave them nearly all up in order to join the least fashionable, perhaps, of the sects in England, and to possess the companionship of men who were often pure strangers to the conditions of life from which he had come. I remember once, when in Lancashire, hearing a gentleman, in a particular neighborhood, say: "Only think of Baptist Noel! Here is he, used to the choicest of English society,—to Bishops, and Deans, and Prime Ministers, and the like,—and now staying at a wretched stone cottage just by, where he will see nothing but sand on the brick floor, and where his diet will be chiefly sour oat-cake and milk." "But," said I, "why is he there? What is your meaning?" "Oh! he is to preach at the little Baptist Chapel to-morrow, and he is staying at the house of the Deacon." The speaker went on to add, that the congregation were uneducated people, and the particular host exceptionally rough. Such was the frequent experience of this good man. But, as a preacher, he was exceedingly wearisome. Of course it was a novelty to see "an Honorable" in a Baptist pulpit, and, for some time, folks poured to hear him; but even his title and connections could not long compensate for the tedium which his droning voice and commonplace matter produced.

DR. LUSHINGTON

knew the secret of Lady Byron's life. Did it die with him? No one supposes it did. The pressure which will be put upon the executors to extract it will be very great; but it is by no means certain that Mrs. H. B. Stowe's story will receive in her lifetime the conclusive confutation or confirmation which Dr. Lushington was able to give.

BISON BUTCHERY.

Tremendous Slaughter of Buffaloes in Southern Kansas—Doomed to Speedy Extinction.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

Dodge City, on the A. T. & S. F. road, is the principal point of shipment of buffalo meat and hides in Kansas. In fact, the trade of the town, apart from its traffic with camp supplies, consists in the outfitting of hunters and exchange of their game. The town is scarcely four months old, and has in that time attained considerable notoriety for its liveliness. While the bison lasts, there will be "meat in the house" in the Arkansas valley. The terrible arithmetic of his destruction would indicate that this flush season cannot last long. The railroad reached Dodge on the 23d of Sept., 1872, and the following is the record of shipments of hides and meat during that time:

Shipments of hides from Sept. 23, 1872, to Dec. 31, 43,039. Shipment of meat, 71 cars, or 1,436,290 pounds.

Each hide counts a buffalo slain, and 43,000 hides in three months convey an idea of magnificent butchery that forecasts the speedy extinction of the prairie denizen. The buffaloes that are killed in summer or in early autumn in wanton cruelty miscalled sport, and for food for the frontier residents, are not taken into this account.

The bulk of this meat has been shipped to Kansas City, though considerable consignments have been made to St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis. The raw hides of the buffalo which are sent East are tanned and dressed by a much more rapid, but less perfect and effectual process than that in vogue among the Indians, and are not nearly so valuable. It is necessary to kill them in winter, or the robes have no value whatever. The meat market is not open until the middle of November, when the weather is cold enough for its transportation. The above figures, though indicating an immense slaughter, do not represent the total of the season's plant. The horse disease has interfered seriously with the transportation of hides and meats from the hunting grounds to the line of road. The disappearance of the disease has put the trade briskly on its feet again: the weather has moderated, and the returns for the month of Jan. will exceed those of the preceding months by 150 per cent, making the grand total of killing around the station of Fort Dodge and the neighborhood for the season of 1872-73 over 100,000 buffaloes.

The railroads and remorseless civilization have invaded the home of the buffalo before he had time to get out of their way and seek another solitary range. They will still pursue him westward, but will soon leave him. The sentimentalist will immortalize the last of the species in some bullet-scarred bull, standing on the summit of Mount Diabolo, gazing sullenly and mournfully out through the Golden Gate over the blue Pacific.

The buffalo is subserving a great purpose in the social economy of the nation, if that is any satisfaction to him. The tide of emigration shall have set in the Arkansas valley has a subsistence until they can open and improve their farms, and by the time the last buffalo has disappeared from Kansas the frontier will be subdued to civilization, and be self-supporting. The buffalo will in this, or at the farthest the next generation, take its place in the natural history book along with the dodo, as an interesting animal no living specimen of which can be found in nature.

TENNYSON'S NEW ODE TO THE QUEEN.

The following is the full text of Tennyson's ode to the Queen, which will be published at the end of the new edition of his poems:

TO THE QUEEN.

O loyal to the royal in thyself,
And loyal to thy land as this to thee—
Bear witness, that rememberable day
When, pale as yet, and fever-worn, the Prince,
Our solace, was smitten down by the arrow-rain
From half-way down the shadow of the grave,
Past with thee thro' thy people and their love,
And London roll'd one tide of joy thro' all
The trebled millions and loud leagues of man,
And welcome. Witness, too, the silent cry,
The prayer of many a race and creed clime—
Thunderless lightnings striking under sea
From sunset and sunrise of all thy realm,
And that true North, whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us—"Keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! Friends—your love
Is but a burden: loose the bond and go."
Is this the tone of Empire? Here the faith
That made us rulers? This, indeed, her voice
And meaning, whom the roar of Hongcomont
Left mightiest of all peoples under Heaven?
What shock has fool'd her since, that she should speak
So feebly? Wealthier—wealthier—hour by hour!
The voice of Britain, or a sinking land—
Some third-rate isle, half-lost among her seas?
There rang her voice when the full day pealed
Thee and thy Prince! The loyal to their Crown
Are loyal to their own far sons, who love
Our Ocean Empire with her boundless homes,
For ever-broadening England, and her throne
In our vast Orient, and one isle, one isle,
That knows not her own greatness. If she knows
And dreads it we are fallen—but thou, my Queen,
Not for itself, but thro' thy living love
For one to whom I made it o'er his grave
Sacred, accept this old imperfect tale.
New-old, and the shadowing Sense at war with Soul,
Rather than that gray King, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped from mountain peak,
And cleaves to Cairn and Cromlech still; or him
Of Geoffrey's book or him of Malleor's; one
Touch'd by the adulterous finger of a time
That hovered between war and wantonness,
And crownings and dethronements: take withal
Thy poet's blessing, and his trust that heaven
Will blow the tempest in the distance back
From thine and ours. For some are scared who mark,
Or wisely or unwisely, sign of storm,
Waverings of every vane with every wind,
And wordy truckings to the transient hour,
And fierce or careless looseners of the faith,
And softness breeding scorn of simple life,
Or cowardice, the child of lust for gold,
Or labor, with a groan and not a voice,
Or art, with poison'd honor stolen from France,
And that which knows, but careful for itself,
And that which knows not, ruling that which knows,
To its own harm. The goal of this great world
Lies beyond sight: yet—if our slowly grown
And crown'd republic's crowning common sense,
That saved her many times, not fail—their fears
Are morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not these gloomier which forego
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.

A Caravan of Death.

A fearful pilgrimage is described by the great Eastern explorer, Vambery, who met it once on his travels, and was deeply impressed by its weird and dread appearance. It was a procession of the dead, and not of the living, and yet stretched as far as the eye could reach across the vast plain. There, in distant Persia, the followers of Ali, falling in strangely enough with the belief of the Chinese heathens, fancy they cannot rest in foreign soil, and, if they can at all scrape the pittance together, provide for their bodies a resting place at Kufa, where their great chieftain lies buried. Hence every year this fearful procession of coffins slung on the backs of camels and asses starts from the uttermost confines of Persia, and, swelling by additions in every town and hamlet, gradually reaches gigantic proportions, till at last a vast army of horrid decaying pilgrims reaches the sacred burying ground. The unfortunate Arabs who undertake the dismal task, with their heads enveloped in thick shawls and faces of deadly pallor, not infrequently succumb long before they reach the end of their journey, and countless coffins are simply cast down, till a huge pile rises like a terrible mausoleum on the immense plain. It is not without reason, therefore, that travellers and physicians have looked upon this awe-inspiring place as the very cradle of the cholera, where the fearful disease is, phœnix-like, ever born again, when it has made its fatal journey round the world and demanded its periodical number of victims.

A NERVOUS TRAVELLER.

Those of you who had the pleasure of living in the country four years ago, know how remarkably hot the weather was. Flies and wasps, bees and spiders, struggling for their lives in an ocean of tepid cream, tea-kettles boiling without being put on the fire, haystacks burning of their own accord—these were some of the horrors which characterized the summer of 1868.

But if England was *hot*, Russia was hotter. The temperature was often so high, that India was left, speaking literally, in the *shade*. It was dangerous to venture out in the sun in the middle of the day; it was spontaneous liquefaction to put one foot before the other. When you tried to put your boots on, you found them full of beetles, who had gone there for the sake of a little shelter. When you *had* got them on, you called, with all the little voice you had left, for two men and a bootjack to pull them off again. All the world stood still, or *sat* still, or *lay* still, and gave itself up to its fate. You had not the energy to abuse even the mosquito which perched itself on the end of your celestial nose. If you brushed it away, it returned in a moment or two with several lively friends, who converted your face into a battlefield, and dug trenches, soon to be filled with human gore and their own shattered remains. And so you may imagine that I found it no pleasant prospect, in the midst of these annoyances, to contemplate a railway journey from St. Petersburg to Berlin. Moreover, as I was only just recovering from a severe illness—brought on by drinking incautiously some of the detestable river-water—I was not in the most charming temper or in the highest spirits. Behold me, however, seated on a four-wheeled drosky, without springs, with a large trunk behind me, and a small hat-box before me, speeding towards the railway station; the strong, wiry little Russian horses pulling with a will, in spite of the fierce glare of the sun; the driver emitting oaths, mingled with a strong odor of onions, Russian leather, sheepskin, and stale tobacco; the passenger holding on for his life, of which he had not much left. At last the station is reached; porters rush forward; away goes my luggage; away goes the drosky on its return passage, the driver suspecting that change will be asked for.

There being only two trains during the day which run through to Berlin, you may imagine that they were usually well filled with passengers. After taking my ticket, I took a survey of the compartments. They were all occupied. First as I had decided on going into one of them, which held four persons, I was asked in French, by a man evidently excited and hurried, whether this was the train for the Continent. I replied in the affirmative, and he, a friend of his, and myself, took our seats. The whistle sounds and we start. Let me here explain to you the construction of the carriages, which differ from those of both England and America. A door opens in the middle of the side of the carriage. On entering this door you go straight forward for about a yard; to the right and left of you are two other passages, at the ends of each of them being a door. The door opens into compartments extending the whole width of the carriage, and capable of seating about eight persons each. Facing the main entrance is a *coupé* to hold four people. You will understand, then, that, supposing the middle compartment to be empty, persons occupying the two end compartments are separated from one another by two doors and a long passage—this renders it impossible to overhear what is said or done in either place. If you will keep this in mind, you will readily understand what I am about to relate to you.

I examined my two companions over the top of a newspaper. One was a fair, tall, strongly-built man, with moustache and beard; the other, dark, with rather the air of a Frenchman about him. Both were well, yet plainly dressed, but with an amazing profusion of rings on their fingers, set with diamonds, evidently of great value, or else of no value at all.

The survey was, on the whole, then, satisfactory, and I buried myself in my paper once more, when, to my astonishment, I heard the dark man say to his friend, in plain, unmistakable English: "It is fortunate that we secured a compartment with so much room in it." I cannot tell you how much pleased I was once more to have the opportunity of speaking a little English, and I soon joined in the conversation. They seemed at first affable, but soon, no doubt, felt the natural distrust which is so characteristic of John Bull on his travels. However, it turned out that I, too, was English

THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Moody's New Method of Impressing Scriptural Truth.

To-Day's Sunday School Lesson Explained by J. V. Farwell.

Pulpit Personals---Miscellaneous Religious Notes.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

For the last three months there has been a growing interest in the subject of Bible lectures in Chicago. This new method of impressing Scriptural truth originated in this country with Mr. Moody, in Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, last March, where very large and successful meetings of the kind were continued for several weeks, and which were repeated in Dr. Reed's Church, Philadelphia. They are now held in many of our large cities, and everywhere are proving a great success. The method is very simple, involving the choice of a subject, under which are arranged the subordinate topics, and about which are grouped the most important Scripture quotations, which are always read by members from the audience. On the main theme, as well as each topic, the leader of the meeting makes such pointed, pithy, and pungent remarks as the logic of the question and quotations require. The meetings are interspersed with singing and prayer, as may be desired.

West Side (Bible) meetings have been held in the Third Presbyterian Church every afternoon during the past week. The attendance has been large, the audience numbering often nearly a thousand. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, D. L. Moody, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Henry Moorhouse, and Rev. John Gordon officiated, other ministers and members participating. The themes presented were the "Blood of Christ," "Law and Grace," "Scripture Cannot Be Broken," and "The Cities of Refuge." These meetings will be continued during the present week, the congregation convening at 4 p. m. The indications are that the chapel will not hold the people, but Dr. Kittredge has promised the use of the audience-room of the church if desired.

Union Bible Meetings will be held also during the week on the South Side every afternoon, Saturday excepted, at 4 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Patterson's), the programme of subjects and those who lead the meetings being the same as in the Third Church last week.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

Instead of the noon-day prayer meeting on Saturday, a Sunday School Teachers' meeting is regularly held, in the Methodist Church Block, which, of late, has become the most interesting of its kind in the world. Only those who come early can obtain seats. Yesterday the meeting was led by John V. Farwell, who explained the lesson for to-day, "The Tower of Babel," in a very clear and practical manner. God, he said, was a plain teacher, teaching often by pictures and by contrasts. Among the contrasts were Adam innocent, and Adam sinful, Abel and Cain, Noah and righteousness, world and sin, and the Tower of Babel, on which man would climb to heaven, and the Divine plan, etc. At the Tower, human language was confounded, but in Christ, on the day of Pentecost, the language was restored. The Holy Spirit speaks the same language. Language, too, in Heaven, is one. There was no wrong in building the city, no wrong in the brick, nor slime, nor situation; the wrong lay in the fact that *God was left out!* Nor is it necessary to have a great city to leave out God. A man may build a house and leave God out. It should be impressed on the minds of children that their own minds constitute a sufficient area on which to build and leave God out, and if He is left out, this is the main element of destruction, and the destruction is inevitable. Here in the Scriptures read to-day we find Heaven closed against the designers. There is much confusion of tongues to-day. The Churches build up their own name. They call themselves Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, etc., when there is but one name given whereby man can be saved. Rev. Drs. Robert W. and Robert Patterson, Rev Dr. Thomas, Major Whittle, Captain Sims, Mr. Cole, and others, took part in the meeting. The teachers, and all interested in Sunday-school work, will find it profitable to attend these meetings.

RELIGIOUS PERSONALS.

Henry Moorhouse, the English Evangelist, still lingers in the city actively engaged in aiding the revivals. His earnestness, energy, pungency, terseness, love, and sympathy are valuable acquistions at such meetings, and all delight to hear him. He will leave this city for Cincinnati on the 24th inst., going from thence to Toledo and Brooklyn, and sailing for Manchester April 5. It is his intention to return to America next September, where he proposes to remain for three years. He will carry home with him the best wishes of the Christian public, and no doubt meet with a hearty welcome when he comes again.

The *Independent* has at last heard of our fellow-townsman, Professor Swing. It devotes over a column to his excellencies as a preacher, expressing much surprise that a man of his ability has not a national reputation. In regard to the Professor's style, the writer says: "There is neither affectation nor clap-trap; it is the unstudied utterance of a mind disciplined with poetry, vital with humanity, and kindled by a vision of things unseen and eternal in the every-day walks of life."

Rev. Wm. C. McDougall, recently of this city and latterly of Platoi, Ill., who is at present in Hollister, Col., met with a serious accident a few days since, while climbing a mountain in company with Rev. Mr. Peck, of Chicago. He fell over a precipice on the rocks, where he lay insensible for several hours before any available help could reach him. He was finally rescued and carried several miles to where he was placed in an ambulance and taken home, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will go South this week on a lecture tour, and thence East, returning the last of March.

GENERAL NEWS.

The evening meetings at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church during the past two weeks show general and growing interest. New members have been received from time to time, making twenty in all, and including heads of families, with children from the Sunday School. D. L. Moody has assisted the pastor, Rev. W. C. Young, and mingled Bible readings with direct preaching of old themes. Results show that whatever may be said in favor of originality for the pulpit, men have not yet ceased to listen to a clear and forcible presentation of "that which they themselves do know;" and that, notwithstanding the advance of ages, there are times and subjects which demand "great plainness of speech." In addition to regular services to-day, there will be an inquiry meeting at 4 o'clock. Services will be continued during part of this week.

It is now reported that, of their own accord, a class of a dozen mission boys in Dr. Goodwin's Sunday School, after the burning of the Church, held a meeting, and after due deliberation as to where they should go to Sunday School, resolved "to stand by the old Church." It was defined by several of the speakers that the school would go on and the Church be rebuilt, all of which was true.

The noon-day prayer meetings are now largely attended. Business men are finding time to attend for half an hour. Many requests are being presented for prayer, some by persons present, and some by letter addressed to the leader of the meeting for the day. The singing is of the most spirited and devotional character, and is conducted by one of the best leaders in the city.

The young people's prayer meeting, connected with the Plymouth Church was reopened last Monday evening, with very encouraging success. They will be continued every Monday evening in the parlors of the church, corner Indiana and Sixty-sixth streets.

The Hoyne Street Mission, recently organized by the Third Presbyterian Church, now employs over twenty teachers, and has a steadily increasing number of scholars.

The first number of a new undenominational family journal, called the *Christian Voice*, has appeared. It is conducted by K. A. Burnell, with headquarters at No. 114 East Madison street.

The meetings during the past week at the Park Avenue M. E. Church were deeply interesting. The church-members are being aroused to an interest in the work of saving souls.

SUBURBAN CHURCH NEWS.

A largely-attended and very interesting Bible reading was held last Tuesday afternoon, at Hyde Park. The singing was conducted by Mr. Sankay, and the reading by D. L. Moody, the subject of which was, "God is Love." The texts were distributed among the audience, illustrating that this love was unchangeable, constant, infinite, given first toward man, given to sinners, is a complete defence, a sure reliance, and greater than that of a mother, etc. The meeting is spoken of by a local paper as a great success, and the hope is mentioned that the "good brethren will come again."

The First Congregational Church, or Oak Park, have held meetings every evening since the week of prayer, in which a growing interest has been manifested. A number of conversions are reported, and the meetings will continue. D. L. Moody preaches there to-day, morning and evening, and will give a Bible reading at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The new Presbyterian Church edifice, at Maywood, approaches completion. It will be a commodious frame build.ng, the first erected for church purposes, and, aside from its great convenience, an ornament to the place.

There is much interest at present in the Young People's prayer meeting, at Evanston. A number of conversions are reported.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held, to-day, in the following churches:

EPISCOPAL.

The Bishop will preach, this morning, at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Powers will deliver the fourth lecture of the course, being on "Religion and Art." He will deliver it in the evening at Grace Church. At night, there will be full choral service at the Cathedral.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking preaches, this morning, at the Church of the Epiphany. In the evening, the third lecture of the course on Holy Matrimony will be delivered.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach in Grace Church, this morning. Dr. Powers will lecture in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Sullivan will preach, this morning, at Trinity Church, on "The Rechabites," and, this evening, on "The Rich Young Man, Who Lacked Just One Thing."

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates this evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate, as usual, at Calvary Church. The morning subject is: "The struggle between belief and unbelief."

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate this morning and evening at St. Mark's church.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning and Evening at Christ Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Powers will preach this morning at St. John's church on "Liberty, License, and Law, respecting the Liquor Question."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual, at the Church of the Atonement.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach at the Michigan Avenue Church, this morning, on "The Bondage of Love," and this evening upon "The Lecture, the Novel, and the Sermon."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach this morning at the Fifth Church on "The Sabbath Question," and this evening on "The Mission and Sphere of Woman."

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach this morning and evening at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. John Gordon will preach as usual at the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. There will be a gospel meeting at night.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning and Dr. Everts, this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—Free Baptist Church, corner Loomis and Jackson streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. L. Noyes, pastor. Subject for morning service: "Rejecting the Gospel." Evening service: Cause and Cure of Intemperance.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. John Woods preaches this morning at the Ninth Church. Professor Swing will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. Chas. L. Thompson will give the third lecture of the Course to Young Men, in the Thirty-first Street Church, on Sunday evening, the subject being "The Young Man's Joy."

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach this morning to Grace Congregation, at the Chicago University.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge preaches as usual at the Third Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach to his people this morning at McVicker's.

—First Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams streets. The pastor, the Rev. James Maclaughlan, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Christian Giving." Evening, "To-morrow Not Ours."

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart preaches this morning at the Reuben Street Church, on "The Lost Child."

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach as usual at Trinity Church. In the evening he will speak on "The Present Aspects of the Temperance Question."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach as usual at the First Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Kenan will conduct the revival services to-day at the Ada Street Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach as usual at the Union Park Church. In the evening, he will lecture on "The Genesis of Genesis."

—The Rev. William Aiken Bartlett preaches this morning and evening in Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach to his congregation, this afternoon, in the Second Baptist Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—Leavitt Street Church, the Rev. M. Smith, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall. There will be no evening service.

—The Rev. J. M. Hewitt will preach this morning in Bournique's Hall to the Fourth congregation.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach, this evening, in the Third Church. No morning service.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach, this morning, in Unity Church, Oak Park.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate, this morning, in the Peck Court Synagogue.

—The Rev. H. F. Campbell will preach, this morning and evening, at Murray Chapel.

—Dr. Forrester will preach in the morning, and Mr. Hewitt in the evening, at the Church of the Redeemer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Union Bible meetings at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, will be continued during the week. Monday, the Rev. Thomas Goodspeed will lead; Tuesday, Henry Moorhouse, on "Sin, Condemnation, and Justification;" Wednesday, D. L. Moody, on "The Scriptures Cannot be Broken;" Thursday, Prof. Bartlett, on "How to Study the Psalms," and Friday, Henry Moorhouse, on "Separation and Power."

—Mrs. Hampflet, trance speaker, will address the First Society of Spiritualists this morning and evening at No. 99 West Randolph street.

—Mrs. M. E. DeGeer will lecture on Temperance this evening at the Washingtonian Home.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning to the English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation.

—The orthodox Friends meet this morning at their house on Twenty-sixth street.

—The Rev. James Harrison preaches this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach, as usual, at the Christian Church.

—The Rev. Frank Burr will preach this morning and evening in Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach this morning in Dr. Cooper's Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon in Plymouth Church, on "Every Man in His Place."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 16—Sexagesima.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Feb. 16—Sexagesima.
Feb. 18—St. Simeon, B. M.
Feb. 20—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.
Feb. 22—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch; Vigil of St. Mathias.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are 331 sees in the Greek Church, having under their charge 72,000,000 of people, of whom 56,000,000 are in Russia.

—A Baptist church in Indiana, whose members represent more than $100,000 in wealth, pay their pastor $150 a year for preaching to them once a month.

—Protestantism is making its way among the higher social and literary classes of France, who often rear their children in this faith, though not breaking away from the Church of Rome themselves.

—Religious equality has recently been established in the Leward Islands, West Indies, by the British authorities, the Government aid having been withdrawn. All the English colonies in these islands are practically free from the Established Church system.

—There is a certain town in Vermont where exists a Congregational Church which has hitherto employed, at a small salary, an industrious and excellent clergyman. He has now resigned, and the cause thereof was a dispute whether he committed a "sin," or only an "indiscretion" in playing blind-man's-buff! And the name of this town, to which we cordially invite the attention of all candidates for settlement, is Norwich.

—Millerism is reviving in Vermont. The world, it is there affirmed by some, is coming to an end toward the close of the present year. Others think that the catastrophe will come during the present winter. There are a good many meetings, and there is a good deal of preaching and excitement.

—A calculation has been made showing that if the conversions of the clergymen of the Established Church in England to the Catholics continue to increase in the same ratio as of late years, by the end of this century all the clergy of the Anglican Church will have become Roman Catholics.

—What it costs to "run" Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a year is shown in the following figures: Henry Ward Beecher, $20,000; Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor, $3,000; Mr. Weid, first sexton, $3,000; Mr. Raynor, second sexton, $1,200; music, $8,000; insurance, $500; current expenses, $7,000; Plymouth library, $700. Total, $43,000.

—Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a wealthy member of the Episcopal Church in this city, who died recently, left nearly $500,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions.

—The *Jewish Messenger* has no faith in the conversion of Christians to Judaism, especially when they are marriageable young women. He thinks, as a general thing, there are other attractions beside the Jewish religion.

—The Philadelphia Presbytery have rejected the overture from the General Assembly, authorizing Presbyterian ministers to give up their ministerial office. The majority were of opinion that the ministerial vows were too sacred to be laid aside at will.

—The Senate of Tennessee has amended an old resolution requiring their sessions to be opened by a Christian minister. The word Christian is stricken out, and Rev. Dr. Kalisch, a Jewish rabbi, occasionally officiates in prayer.

—The *Religious Telescope* announces the death of ex-Bishop Markwood, of the United Brethren. He died on Jan. 22, in Page County, Va.

—The statement is made that only one of every nine of the 65,000 Protestant ministers in the United States have been able to provide for their families in the way of life insurance, and of these not more than half can pay the necessary premiums.

—The mite-chests, issued by the Domestic Missionary Committee of the Episcopal Church, have, within three years, brought into the treasury nearly $60,000. It is believed that a general adoption of the plan will secure the annual collection of $50,000.

—The native Christian community in India alone was, in 1850, 91,092; in 1861, 138,731; and in 1871, 224,461 persons, showing an increase in the last ten years of 85,430.

—Prince Bismarck recently received a deputation from the town of Stendal, which presented to him the diploma of honorary citizen of the town. The Prince said that it was to him a particular joy to obtain the citizenship of Stendal, because he was thus again received in the old civic union from which centuries ago his ancestors had been driven by the persecutions of fanatical priests. (Prince Bismarck's ancestors, once citizens of Stendal, had been expelled from the town owing to their opposition to clerical pretensions.)

—In the spring of 1871, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Gibson, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, at Petersburg, Va., gave to each of his 250 Sunday school scholars six grains of corn, and directed them to plant it and send in the proceeds for foreign missions. The corn, on being delivered, was found to amount to about five barrels, worth about $20.

—Iceland, with 50,000 inhabitants, has 300 pastors of the Lutheran Church. The Government pays their salaries, from $20 to $300 per year. But the pastor does not devote all his time to ecclesiastical duties; he is a farmer or blacksmith, or follows any business which may be open to him, "laboring with his own hands." One pastor built his church at his own expense, because he received no salary while his people were destitute of a house.

—Passing the contribution-box has been abolished in the Pacific Church, New Bedford. Instead, a box has been placed in each pew, with a pocket for envelopes, and any persons wishing to give to a specific object will place his money in an envelope, write the object of the charity on the outside, and deposit the envelope in the box. The boxes will be all collected together before they are opened, so that the Treasurer will not know what amount comes from any one pew.

—The Methodist Bishops bid fair to become better known through the aid of engravings and photographs than any other men in the country. The *Methodist*, *Zion's Herald*, and the *New York*, *Western*, *Northwestern*, and *Central Advocates* offer these as premiums.

—John G. Whittier, the Quaker-poet, writes that "The hour is fast coming when, under the indisputable teachings of Science, men cannot trust altogether to the letter of the law of God God as we find it in Holy Writ, but must look more for guidance to the divine law of his own conscience, which is immutable, and not subject to the speculations and hypotheses of translators."

—The Bishop of London recently received a peculiar visit. A deputation from the Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association waited upon him, and called his attention to the Sunday use of public vehicles by professing Christians, and begged him to bring the matter under the notice of the societies which were in the habit of sending out agents to preach in the different churches. Then the deputation came to close quarters with the right reverend prelate. They asked him to preach a sermon on the subject in St. Paul's, and, if he should do so, to sleep at the Charter House on the preceding night, and thus, by walking to the Cathedral in the morning, set a good example. The Bishop said that he would think about it.

—The North Presbyterian Church of Buffalo has expended the $100 given to it by His Imperial Highness, Duke Alexis, as an expression of his satisfaction with the services he attended there, in the purchase of a fine new baptismal font bearing the inscription around the top, "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," and on the pedestal—"Presented to the North Church by His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, December, 1871."

—The progress of the missionary work of the Church Missionary Society of England is illustrated by comparing its present position with that which it occupied at the beginning, seventy-two years ago. Its income then was less than $2,500. Now it receives an annual income of more than $750,000.

—A singular controversy has been going on in France with respect to the water of the Grotto of Lourdes, where the Virgin made her recent appearance. This water is in great demand by the faithful, owing to the fact that several miraculous cures have resulted from its use. A common liquor merchant attempted to sell it in bottles, with his other wares; whereupon the Bishop of Tarbee interfered, and condemned this publican in a pastoral. Then the Town Council of Draguignan, a town situated at a hundred leagues from the miraculous fountain, decided that the water of Lourdes should pay the same dues as the mineral waters of Vais and Saint Galmier, and the radical Council General of the Var did not disprove this measure. The Government, however, did not think it right to tolerate this principle, and the administrator of indirect taxation observed that, as the water in question could not be distinguished from ordinary water, to levy duty on it would raise up numerous difficulties. The case, however, was referred to the Council of State, which has refused to sanction the duty on another ground—to wit, that is was not voted for financial motives!

—It is a little bewildering to find that in the ancient city of Calvin a rationalistic Liberalism has now the ascendancy in the Protestant Church. Some time ago a new Catechism of a very "advanced" character was proposed for adoption, but was rejected by the Consistory, the governing body of the church. The Liberal pastors then withdrew from the Consistory, and appealed to the people; and in a light popular vote which has just been taken on the subject they have a majority of 400. The Rationalism represented by these pastors is of a very radical type. One of them is reported to have said, not long ago, that the essence of Christianity consisted in suppressing a belief in the supernatural; which is much the same as saying that the essence of arithmetic consists in suppressing all reference to the science of numbers. The same clergyman said that he did not believe one work of the Bible, and that he and his *confreres* had abolished hell. The Liberal party has now a majority of one in the Consistory—16 Liberal to 15 Orthodox members.

—A Rome letter to the New York *World* says: "A remarkably interesting discovery has been made here in Rome in these last days. On Wednesday, when the workmen were busy removing, brick by brick, the high altar in the Church of the Twelve Apostles—which edifice is undergoing a thorough repair—they came upon the relics of St. Philip and St. James minor, the cousins of the Savior. It was known that this church, which dates from the days of Constantine, did receive in the fourth or fifth century, from the East, the bodies of these martyrs, and that they were interred within its limits, but the precise spot was not known; indeed, according to tradition, the relics had been so concealed that they were never to be discovered until the day of judgment. An ancient MS., also found lately among the venerable archives of the convent attached to the basilica, did say that the burying-place of the two Apostles (claimed to be among the special protectors of Rome) existed beneath the steps of the high altar. But this had only been read by a few of the monks, so that it was a great surprise to most people when that morning's work brought to light a great stone slab with an equilateral cross in alt-relief, reaching to either side, covering in an empty chamber with rough hewn walls. And to one side, and exactly beneath the site of the altar table, another chamber, plated with Phrygian marble, containing a beechwood coffin, in a very decayed condition, but having within it the bones and ashes of the two Apostles. That same afternoon the Commission of Sacred Archeology visited the site, and drew up their statement before anything was disturbed. The coffin was then carefully taken up and placed in a new one prepared to receive it, and they then came upon a slab of marble with a round hole in it, such as used to be placed before the tombs of martyred saints. The aperture was made to pass a handkerchief or bunch of flowers through till they touched the venerated remains that laid within. The legal documents having been drawn up and signed by all who were privileged to be present, the outer casing was sealed up and put in charge of the monk who has the care of the relic department in the Basilica.

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

Figures from the Books of the City Collecter —$178,547 Due as Taxes Against Shareholders of National Banks for the Years 1871 and 1872.

The decision of Judge McAllister against the National Banks, suggests the amount due the city on taxes. The decision, however, does not materially aid the city further than the influence it will have upon the United States Court, to whom the banks have appealed for "protection."

The City Collector's books show the following banks to be delinquent in taxes for the year 1871:

First National	$ 8,400
Fourth National	2,000
Fifth National	4,600
City National	1,875
Commercial National	5,000
Manufacturers' National	6,000
Traders' National	2,000
National Bank of Commerce	2,500
Hibernian Banking Association	1,110
Real Estate Loan & Trust	930
Germania Bank of Chicago	1,012
Total	$34,427

In the collection of these taxes the city was not enjoined.

The following banks have enjoined the city from collecting: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, City, Commercial, Cook County, Corn Exchange, Manufacturers', Merchants', Mechanics', Northwestern, Traders', and Union National Banks, and the National Bank of Illinois, Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics', and the State Savings Institution, aggregating $106,275.00.

The following is a list of delinquent banks, with the amount of taxes due to the city, for the year 1872:

SOUTH DIVISION.

First National	$13,200
Third National	11,250
Fourth National	3,000
Fifth National	1,500
City National	3,187
Commercial National	7,500
Cook County National	6,000
Corn Exchange National	7,500
Manufacturers' National	7,500
Merchants' National	6,750
Mechanics' National	3,600
Northwestern National	7,500
Bank of Illinois, National	6,000
Traders' National	3,000
Union National	11,250
Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics'	750
State Savings Institution	787
Franklin Bank	1,395
Germania	1,500
Hibernian Banking Association	1,655
Fidelity Savings	1,560
International	1,800
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Co	15,000
National Bank of Commerce	3,300
Scandinavian National	2,250
Cook County Savings	225
Union Insurance and Trust Company	1,440
Total	$132,495

WEST DIVISION.

Second National	$1,350
German	3,750
German Savings Bank	3,000
Prairie State Loan and Trust	2,025
Total	$10,125

NORTH DIVISION.

Commercial Company of Chicago	$1,500
Total for 1872	$144,120
Total amount due	178,547

Of the Union Insurance and Trust Company, and one or two other banks, the shareholders have, in one or two instance, paid up, but the amount does not exceed $600 in the aggregate. Meanwhile the banks stick fast to the money, and make good use of it to their advantage.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The following is a synopsis of the report presented at the last annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society of Illinois, held in this city a few days ago:

RECEIPTS AND ASSETS.

Promissory note (M. Folcon)	$ 522.00
Interest on do	106.93
Money in bank	896.00
Interest on do	53.78
From Lieutenant de Labe	993.00
From Mme. Drake	160.25
From France, per the Mayor of Chicago	577.32
From suit of Wyndham & Steiner	756.24
From Banquet, Fire Committee, and subscriptions	658.87
Total	$4,089.39

EXPENDITURES.

Preliminary expenses of French Band	$ 203.57
Journey of M. Andrieux	225.00
Journey of M. G. Saurel	65.00
Banquet, despatches, and printing	1,403.00
Journey of Gueroult & Labe	54.00
Total	$2,518.57
Balance to credit of Society	2,170.82

In addition to passes obtained through the generosity of the Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Northwestern, and Alton & St. Louis Railroads, and besides about $600 in fuel, clothing, etc., which the County Agent has given to the poor through this Society.

The real expenditures are $3,548.57, leaving a gain of $540.50 in the treasury of the Society as the work of the past year.

The officers are: President, P. F. Rofinot; First Vice President, Joseph Labe; Second Vice President, Joseph Poitras; Secretary, G. Demars, No. 274 South Morgan street; Treasurer, Jules Schwartz; Committee, Louis Chemioux, Gilbert Laberge, Emile Voisard, J. P. Colne, F. Cuny, Leon Labe, and Edward Gerardin.

The past year has been a memorable one in the history of the Society. Among the leading events we note the reorganization of our French Atheneum (Library) after the fire of 1871; the visit of the Band of the Garde Republicaine of Paris, with the sad blow to which we were subjected on the disappearance of the agent, (Steiner), which entailed a loss of at least 1,500 francs. We note also the formation of a Ladies' Committee for the freedom of French territory; and the increase in the funds, notwithstanding the loss, and the fact that a great number of persons have been relieved.

The library already contains some 3,000 volumes. It has been enriched by five cases of books from MM. DeMareil, H. H. Gordon, L. Y. Chalain, D. C. Sturges, Ch. Glover et Dile O. Bousson de New York; de MM. Sarent, Constant Vanshenk de Cincinnati, Ohio, et de M. Dhercourt to Washington, D. C.; several libraries in Paris, Brussels, New York, and Montreal, and many others are already promised. A unanimous vote of thanks is tendered to all those who have aided us by donation.

The bonds which unite us are our language, our habits, and our manners. These are made and perpetuated by books, newspapers, and objects of art. We therefore appeal to artists, to authors, and journalists, to aid us in the endeavor to make our Atheneum a moral and intellectual tower of strength, a worthy monument of French enterprise, taste, and culture.

The headquarters of the Atheneum are at No. 121 South Clark street. A committee has recently been charged with the duty of framing rules for its government, composed of M. Nibovet, President; G. Demars, Secretary, Dr. E. Marguerat, Theophile Gueroult, and C. Andrieux.

Sale of Forfeited Pledges.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon Wm. A. Butters & Co., auctioneers, enter upon an extensive sale of forfeited pledges from Lipman's loan office. The goods to be sold consist of diamonds, gold and silver watches, chains of all kinds, jewelry, and miscellaneous articles, all of which have been forfeited, and will be sold to pay advances and charges. All pledges due on the 1st of February must be paid before the sale. This is an opportunity to purchase genuine goods which should not be lost.

To Housekeepers.

Scott & Ovington Bros., No. 219 West Madison street, are closing out at retail their immense wholesale stock of crockery, china, and glassware at actual wholesale prices, and, as a result, their store is thronged with housekeepers taking advantage of how prices from one of the largest and finest stocks ever in the West. It will pay all to examine for themselves.

Newport Button Shoe.

We have now a full line in all sizes and widths of the celebrated Newport Button Shoe for gentlemen, manufactured and introduced by ourselves, and acknowledged by all who have given a trial to be the most stylish and comfortable shoe ever offered in this city. Bullock Bros., Wabash avenue and Twenty-first streets, and No. 244 West Madison.

Edwards' New Supplemeat Directory,

embracing thousands of changes and removals since the publication of the large Directory, has just been issued. This book is indispensable to business men, and is worth ten times its value to every purchaser. Price, $2. For sale by the agents and at the book stores.

THE ARTISTS' HOME.

Description of the New Fine Art Institute.

The Studios, Art Gallery, Reception Rooms, Library, Etc.

The new building for the Fine Art Institute, on the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, is rapidly approaching completion. It is now confidently expected by the manager to be ready for opening to the public about the middle of next month. The exterior of the building is one of the most artistic in the city, and is well worthy of description. The style, which is entirely unique in its way, may be characterized as the Doric. The building is three stories in height. The ground floor will be occupied by the Schuemann & Hand Marble Company, as their salesrooms, the other two stories being rented by the Art Institute. The front commands a fine view of the lake, and will be finished in the Corinthian style. The projecting eaves of the roof being supported by pillars reaching to the ground, and at the back of these, extending from the roof to the top of the first floor, will be a large semi-circle of glass, covering the entire facade, thus affording an uninterrupted view of the lake from the inside.

The interior arrangements of the building are being completed under the personal supervision of Mr. Aitken, and, when finished, will present one of the most perfectly appropriate homes for the fine arts in the country. Besides the gallery for the exhibition of pictures, there will also be withdrawing rooms for ladies, artists' studios, an Art Library, and rooms especially designed for Art Schools. The gallery itself will, of course, be the main attraction. The room designed for this purpose, is sixty by thirty-five feet, and twenty-five feet high, and will be decorated in the highest style of Pompeian art.

One of the most important and valuable features connected with this enterprise is the establishment of schools for art, which will be under the immediate supervision of one of our leading artists. The course for rudimentary instructions will be gratis, and the expenses of this branch will be defrayed by charging a small fee for the higher classes. The library will also be a very valuable assistance to the scholars, who will have free access to it, containing, as it will, the standard works both of Europe and this country upon all art subjects. Mr. Aitken has already secured the use of the very fine collection of casts imported by Leonard Volk from Italy.

The exhibition gallery will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening for the admission of members, pupils, and artists. The whole expense of this undertaking will be secured, as in the old Opera House Art Gallery, by annual subscriptions of $10 each, admitting subscribers and their families at all times to view the works of art exhibited. Private views will be given to subscribers whenever any important works of art are received, and the popular art receptions will be given semi-annually. Another new feature in this enterprise is the incorporation of a regular organized company who become life members of the institute on subscribing for one share of stock valued at $50. Among those who are already members will be found the names of some of our leading citizens, including M. K. Nixon, Ferd. W. Peck, J. V. Le Moyne, J. F. Lockwood, H. G. Spafford, and others.

Fonhan's Billiard Hall.

Simon Forhan, one of the most popular men in the billiard business, has refitted his elegant parlor, under the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted streets, and will have an opening on Wednesday evening. Rhines, Vermeulen, Burleigh, and all the lesser lights of the cue, will play exhibition games, and perform marvels in the way of fancy shooting. Simon invites all his old friends to call upon him that evening. He promises to show them the neatest room in the city, and make the evening pass pleasantly. He has secured the services of Bessinger, a well-known local expert, and has fine tables and a polite superintendent, a position for which he is well fitted in every respect. Under his management all the tables will be kept in first-class running order, and the cues will be fit to play with.

To the Ladies.

Two hundred pieces black and colored dress silks of our own importation. Now opening, fine black silk at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $2, which is at least 40 per cent less than regular prices. Colored silks at proportionately low prices. Two hundred pieces Japanese silks at 50 cents—price last year was 75c to $1. Two thousand Marseilles toilet quilts at $2, $2.50, and $3.50—others ask $5 to $8 for the same goods. Five hundred dozen linen towels, at from 15 to 25 cents, of our own importation, and 331⅓ above half price. Also now opening, a large stock of gents' furnishing goods, at very low prices. Buyers of all kinds of dry goods can rely on saving at least one-third their money. C. W. & E. Partridge & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122, and 124 State street, near Madison.

Extraordinary Inducements.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, offer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at a great reduction from cost, including silks, velvets, dress goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, &c. Ottoman shawls half price; cotton flannel, 10 cents, worth 15 cents. Special attention is called to the hosiery department. These goods must be sold to make room for spring purchases. In our dress and cloak-making rooms we shall make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. A lot of kid gloves slightly soiled at 25 cents a pair. Customers can rely upon this sale as genuine.

Very True.

If Professor Domenicus Minvelli, a prominent citizen of New York City, formerly Chancellor of the Supreme Court at Palermo, Italy, whose death was announced in the telegraph columns of this paper yesterday, had taken a dose of McLain's Candied Castor Oil, instead of castor oil in capsules, he would have been guaranteed a safe and effective compound, wholly free from any suspicion of the nauseous castor oil. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is pure East India castor oil, manufactured into a delicious, mellifluous compound, and for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per can.

This Year's Wonders.

One of the wonderful things of this year is that when the world is filling up so fast with sewing machines so many people buy the Domestic. Another very wonderful thing is that anybody should fail to do that very thing. The Domestic works so easily that it almost goes alone; it behaves so well that it scarcely needs looking after; and it does such good service that it pays its own way, even while it is being paid for. Think of a sewing machine paying for itself and then bequeathing itself to you. Call at No. 74 State street.

Artist Tailoring.

Mr. A. J. Cormick, representative of the house of Bell & Co., the celebrated artist tailors of New York, has arrived in the city, and will remain for three or four days. The announcement should interest every fashionable man, and every other man who desires to wear fashionable goods during the spring and summer. Mr. Cormick is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, where he will be pleased to exhibit a full and complete line of samples of the very latest styles of spring and summer goods for gentlemen's wear, which have been imported by his house.

New Music House.

The new music house of Theo. J. Elmore & Co., No. 46 Van Buren street, a locality where our music trade are largely centering, carries business associations and experience from both the old music establishments of Root & Cady and Lyon & Healy before the fire, Mr. Elmore having been for many years with the former. The music department is in charge of E. G. Newell, long with Lyon & Healy. The combination is a strong one, and their specialties in musical wares and literature will make them at once popular with our music lovers. Read their advertisement in another column, and remember that they have the experience and ability to make good all their pledges.

Removal of a Liquor House.

H. August Kirchhoff & Co., well-known through the West as dealers in imported cognac, gin, sherry, and port wines, Kentucky whiskeys, and the celebrated Missouri wines, have removed to No. 24 La Salle street, owing to lack of accommodations for their rapidly-increasing trade at the old place. They will be pleased to see all their friends at the new store, and guarantee the same satisfaction and promptness which have always attended their method of conducting business.

Clarke, Layton & Co.

Why is it that people pay all their earnings for rent of houses, when, by calling on Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 120 LaSalle street, Room 2, and looking over their lists, they can surely find a house which they can buy cheap (in fact they have them for sale from $2,500 to $6,500, good enough for any man), ranging from one-fourth to one-third cash down, balance on time, and in the course of a few years to be their own landlords.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 AND 83 South Clark-st. SOUTH SIDE.

Bowen-av., corner lot, only $100 per foot.
Burnside-st., 2-story house, all improvements; month by payment.
Forty-fifth-st., near I. C. & R. R. depot, fine cottage; easy terms; low.
Forest-st., fine cottage, all improvements; easy terms.
Forty-first-st., fine corner lot, 66 feet front, $75 per foot.
Franklin-st., near Madison; to exchange.
Indiana-av., 2-story and basement; terms easy. Also 2-story and basement brick, $9,500; easy.
Forty-first-st., on Boulevard, 10 acres, excellent for subdivision, 10 years' time, 8 per cent.
Forty-third-st., corner Vincennes-av., 5 acres; easy.
Jeanson-place, 2-story brick, all improvements; easy terms.
South Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 3-story and basement brick; easy terms. Also between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 2-story frame, brick basement; lot 25x132, for $9,000; easy terms. South Park-av., nine residences.
Twenty-second-st., lot 50x135 feet, between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; easy terms.
Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick; easy terms.
Twenty-fourth-st., cottage with basement; easy terms.
Twenty-sixth-st., corner Indiana-av.; all conveniences; easy.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., two 2-story and basement brick.
Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame, 13 rooms, rents $800; cheap.
Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story frame, all improvements; cheap.
Twenty-av., 2-story brick basement, lot 30x200 feet, $6,500, very easy terms; cheap. 2-story and basement, 9 rooms, 33x100 feet, $6,500; easy.
Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick, on monthly payments, $50.
South Park Boulevard, Forty-third-st., 300x150 deep, east front; cheap.
Prairie-av., cottage house, east front; cheap.
Thirty-first-st., 17 acres; cheap.
Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av., 98 acres; cheap; fine opportunity for subdivision.
Wabash-av., fine elegant houses, large lots. Also two 2-story and basement bricks, long time, much below value; valuable lease.
Michigan-av., fine residence, low.
Monroe-st., an elegant store, $80,000, easy terms, worth $100,000.

WEST DIVISION.

Aberdeen-st., two 2-story brick basement houses, all improvements; cheap.
Adams-st., two 2-story basement brick house, lot 29 x125 feet, very desirable. Adams-st., 2-story basement brick; cheap.
Brown-st., 2-story basement; good investment. Brown-st., near Twelfth, 2 story house, 10 rooms, all improvements; easy terms.
Carpenter-st., handsome residence, all improvements; easy terms, cheap.
Centre-av., an elegant house, all improvements; long time. Centre-av., 3-story marble front; long time. Centre-av., 2-story and basement brick; $4,000 below value; very desirable.
Fulton-st., brick warehouse; cheap.
Franklin-st., two 2-story frame dwellings.
Hunt-st., nice cottage on easy monthly payments; cheap.
Harrison-st., lot 24x115 feet; long time.
South Halsted-st., two frame stores; rent for $1,000; good investment.
Harrison-st., two houses on one lot; rent for $100 per month; cheap; easy terms. Harrison-st., two good lots; low, long time.
Hubbard-st., 2-story basement frame, 10 rooms, lot 26x 102; cheap. Hubbard-st., near Robey, lot 25x130; cheap, on easy terms.
West Indiana-st., near Huron, south front, lot 25x100; cheap, long time.
Jackson-st., two lots, 50x125 to alley; cheap, long time.
Lincoln-st., 2-story basement brick house, new, all improvements; cheap.
South Morgan-st., 2 story basement house, lot 50x125 feet; cheap, easy terms.
Market-st., 2-story house, all improvements, 11 rooms; cheap; long ground lease; cheaper than to rent.
Madison-av., two lots, 50x125 feet; a bargain.
Nelson-st., house 9 rooms, lot 25x120 feet.
Park-av., near Robey-st., 2-story brick basement, 11 rooms, all improvements.
Pinan-st., lot 24x114 feet; cheap, easy terms.
Rebecca-st., basement cottage, 8 rooms, lot 21x125; cheap.
Sangamon-st., 2-story frame, water and gas, 10 rooms, on leased lot; cheap.
Throop-st., 3-story marble front, all improvements; cheap, or will trade for good lots. Throop-st., 75 feet fronting Jefferson Park; bargain.
Wood or Oakley, 2-story frame, lot 30x150; cheap, easy terms.
West Washington-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, cold and hot water in every room; cheap.
Waverley-av., lot 24x125, near Douglas Park; cheap, easy terms.
Williams-st., basement cottage, 8 rooms; only $3,000; very cheap; owner going East.
Union-st., lot 24x120; on easy terms, cheap.
Douglas Park, lots on easy terms, low.

NORTH DIVISION.

Corner Cass and Superior-sts., fine brick; bargain; easy.
Centre-st., brick basement cottage, 10 rooms, all improvements; cheap.
Dearborn-st., near Superior, east front, lot 20x180; cheap, on easy terms.
Dearborn-st., house and lot 24x135; cheap, on long time.
Division-st., 2-story brick basement house, large lot, all improvements; cheap.
Orchard-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms, all improvements; bargain.
Lots in all parts of the city; many bargains.

OUTSIDE PROPERTY.

Lake View, an elegant home.
Norwood Park, two blocks at a bargain.
Englewood, house and lot, 42x176 ft, 13 rooms; water, &c.; cheap.
Lake Forest, cottage house, 7 acres land, fine grove, small fruit, &c.; cheap.
Lake Forest, 18 acres land; magnificent building site; desirable and cheap.
Lake Forest, 78 acres land; will sell cheap or trade. Good farm, 130 acres; cheap.
Ravenswood, basement cottage, 8 rooms, furnace, &c.; 10 acres; cheap; easy terms.
Hyde Park, 4 acres, several lots.
South Lyon, 5 acres, 2 acres, 1½ acres; cheap on easy terms; also, 28 lots.
Whiteside County, 15 acres, good house of 9 rooms, &c.; very desirable.
Elgin, Ill., 45 finest residence lots in this beautiful city, on long time.
Omaha, Neb., the most elegant site; beautiful house to exchange for Chicago property. Also, several lots.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY—132x125, WEST front on Evans-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., $50.
50x125, east font on Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-second-st., fine.
50x170, east front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., small payments.
50x170, west front on Wabash-av., near Douglas place, $115.
50x114, south front on Douglas place, near Rhodes-av., $198.
60x164, east front on Rhodes-av., near Douglas place, 2-story and basement brick; easy terms. Also, 50x245, east front on Lake-av., near Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st.
124x119 feet on Cottage Grove-av. and Woodland Park, only $15,000.
25x200 feet on Madison, near LaSalle-st., splendid lot.
25x100 feet on Sherman-st., near new depot.
75x166 feet on Oak-av., front south on Ellis Park, cheap.
38x125 feet on Evans-av. and Forty-fifth-st., a corner, cheap.
78x118 feet on South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $198.
150x170 feet on Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., splendid investment.
100x161 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-fifth-st., handsome bargain.
100x183 feet on Forty-eighth-st., near Greenwood-av., fine.
50x163 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-fifth-st., cheap, and easy terms.
20x100 feet on Erie-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
215x449 feet near corner Main-st. and Cologne.
100x150 feet, corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., fine.
87x190 feet on Thirty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
150 feet on State-st., near Thirtieth, $250.
42x115 feet on Park-av., near Oakley, $4,200.
80x190 feet on Douglas place, at Ellis-av.
80x150 feet on Illinois-st., near Rush, $200 per foot.
10 lots 25x125 in Sweet, Cole, and Buel's Subdivision, 31, 29, 14, $300 each.
13 lots, 25x125, Dean's Homestead, Washington Heights.
5 lots, 50x125, Irving Park; cheap.
26 lots, 25x125, Norwood; 5 blocks.
100 lots at Englewood; no mistake about it.
50 lots on Egan and Vincennes-avs., and South Park and Oakwood boulevards.
320 feet by 126 on Egan and Vincennes-avs., near railroad.
1,000 cheap lots in and outside fire limits, cheap.

UNIMPROVED.

80 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; a fortune.
62 acres, 33, 38, 14; good investment.
40 acres, 26, 38, 14; bargain here.
40 acres, 36, 38, 14; fine land.
4 acres on Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st.
2¾ acres on Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
8 acres, 7, 38, 14, at a Great Sacrifice.
40 acres, Sec. 36, 38, 14.
200 acres in small tracts in "Calumet Country."
160 acres on Egan-av., near a bargain.
20 acres, 18, 37, 15, at a bargain.
40 acres, 15, 39, 13, at a bargain.
Large amount of acre property on our list.
2 brick dwellings, 16 rooms, &c., $650 cash, &c.
1 splendid residence, fine lot on Ellis-av.; cheap.
10 splendid residences on Wabash-av.; some furnished if desired.
15 splendid residences on Michigan-av.; various prices.
4 splendid residences on Egan-av., near Ellis; $8,000, &c.
1 splendid residence on Douglas place, $9,000.
50x140 feet, and large double frame on Butterfield-st., $4,500.
70 other houses at any price and terms; small amount cash; and monthly payments.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell real estate will receive our candid and careful attention.
Renting of houses, stores, &c., and negotiating loans a specialty.
Real Estate and Loans, 83 Clark-st., opposite Court House.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5-ACRE BLOCKS RIPE for subdivision.
10 acres, west of Central Park.
60 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.
Several fine residences on West Side.
Nine-room cottage and lot, Oakley, $3,500.
Cottage and lot, Washington-st.; very desirable.
Cottage and lot, Ashley-st., $1,800; easy terms.
Cottage and lot, Jackson-st., $2,500; easy terms.
New cottage and lot, Wilcox-st., $3,500.
New cottage and lot, Adams-st., $3,200.
Two cottages and lots, Jackson-st., both new.
Seven-room house and Lot, Winchester-av., $4,000.
Choice cottage, Throop-st., $2,700.
Cottage and lot, Harrison-st., $3,200.
Cottage and lot, Campbell Park, $3,500.
Choice cottage, Rhine, Tyler and Campbell-av.; want an offer.
50x125, Seeley-av. and Jackson, cheap.
40x161, Sherman, near Harrison-st.
100x183, Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st.
50x125, Wabash-av. and Fifty-sixth-st.

CHEAP LOTS!

10 lots, near Humboldt Park, $450 each.
7 lots on Prairie-av., cheap, and easy terms.
8 lots on Monroe-st., $1,000 each.
3 lots on Tyler-st., $1,000 each.
3 lots on Lincoln-av., $1,100 each.
10 lots on Madison-st., good business property.
20 lots on Monroe and Wilcox-sts., easy terms.
2 lots on Emerald-av., $300 each.
2 lots on Tyler-st., 26½x156; first-class.
2 lots on Campbell-av., $60 per foot.
Lots $15 cash in Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson, at $55 per foot. If you wish to buy a lot, cottage and lot, or acre property, it will pay you to see our list before buying.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—MANVILLE & NEAL, ROOM 7, OTIS Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.
3-story and basement brick house, near Twenty-first-st., $9,500.
2 3-story and basement bricks, West Adams-st.
2 2-story and brick basement frame house, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
2-story frame, 33-foot lot, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
1½ story frame, deep lot, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
2-story and brick basement frame, West Monroe-st., near Western-av.
50x126, Van Buren-st., near Western-av., $50.
2 lots on State-st., between Robey and Lincoln, cheap.
3 lots on Tyler-st., near Thirtieth, $150.
2 lots on Hoyne-st., 1 corner Fourth-st., 1 corner Ashland-av.
50 feet, Indiana-av., east front, near Thirty-ninth-st., at a bargain.
80 acres at Englewood, between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-third-sts.
Some choice lots at Englewood.
Best lots in Normal School Subdivision, $16 a foot.
A very nice 2-story frame house at Englewood, with 50-foot lot, on reasonable terms.
A good list of property on lots and acre property.

FOR SALE—UNDIVIDED HALF OF FORTY-SIX acres in State & Klein's Subdivision, N. E. ¼ of Section 26, 39, 14, at $1,000 per acre.
Ten acres in N. W. ¼ of Section 26, 38, 14, at $2,000.
Forty acres, or less, in Seipp's Subdivision of W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 28, 38, 14, at $2,000.
Ten acres in S. E. ¼ of Section 23, 39, 14, on Stony Island boulevard, at $3,500 per acre.
Five acres, Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st., at $12,000 per acre.
Various other kinds of acre property, which will pay good profit on present prices. CHASE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—STORE NOS. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST. 50 feet on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.
25 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-third-st.
Choice residence lots on Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts., within 2 blocks of Union Park.
Also choice acre property. By W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 197 State-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS, CHEAP, AND on easy terms, suburban and acre property, lots exceedingly cheap. IVES & ROBINSON, 108 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lots on Morris, Warren-av., Washington and Park-av., between Robey-st. and Western-av., at reasonable prices. POTWIN & COREY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—100x175 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON WABash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; bargain if sold on Monday. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL, at a great bargain for one week, only $750 per acre, worth $1,000 at least. Several lots, South Side, worth $300 each. Several lots, Stewart's Subdivision, very cheap. Inquire of S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT—65 FEET FRONT, FULL depth on State-st., north of Burlington crossing. JNO. HISE, 127 South Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LOTS LEFT IN WHICH bargains are offered, on Twenty-second-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-st. HEALD & WARNER, 136 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LASalle-st., 2-story house on Wabash-av., $2,500, only $500 cash. 2-story and basement house, near Thirty-eighth-st., $6,000, only $800 cash. Elegant marble fronts on Michigan-av., Prairie-av., and Indiana-av., $13,000; cash, balance 1 to 5 years. Call and see plans at our office.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate and Financial Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st., a 3-story and basement marble front house. No. 886, containing 18 rooms, on Michigan-av., lot 37½x170 to alley, for $30,000; usual terms.

FOR SALE—GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSES, NEW, AND good lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NOS. 115, 117, 119 AND 121. 3-story and basement brick, $5,000 each.
Hamilton-av. lots, corner Jackson.
West Monroe-st., lot 25x125, opposite Hamilton-av.
Michigan-st., near Rush, 50x100, with 3-story and basement brick, cheap, or will exchange for acre property.
KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON,
Real Estate Agents, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—134X265 FEET, SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, on Twenty-second-st., corner of Allport-st., near Centre-av., $150. AYRES & ROFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—125X306 FEET, AND 183X197 FEET, ON Ogden-av., east of and near Douglas Park; and 125 feet on Ogden-av., by 150 feet on Lincoln-av., at a low price, and on easy terms. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—BUSINESS PROPERties, two-story frame house, lot 22x100, with barn; for $3,750, this week; owner wants money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WITH LOT, on Jefferson-av., near Milwaukee-av., for $1,800. Easy payments. Apply at Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Wabash-av., corner house Twenty-eighth-st., fronting south, lot 24x100 feet, with barn; for $18,000. For additional particulars apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—140 FEET NEAR FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., fronting on the Lake Shore Park. Address K 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 10-ACRE LOT, FRONTing on Humboldt Boulevard; also, 23 fine lots in Sherman's Addition to Holstein. Loans negotiated. PARKER & STOWE, Room 18, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF CHOICE residence lots inside and outside of fire limits; we can sell at low prices on monthly payments. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONROE, WILCOX, ADams, and Jackson-sts., between Western-av. and Campbell-av., $90 to $75 per foot. POTWIN & COREY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTYfourth-st., a nice 2-story dwelling, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures and furnace included, with or without the lot, which is all in good order, or will sell part of the furniture if desired; dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, with the parlors; every room in the house; lot 24x100 feet; good hard and fine yard. Any one wanting a nice, comfortable home and in the best location in Chicago, this is just the thing. Inquire on the corner going through. Apply, next day, to Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON FIFTIETH-ST., NEAR Drexel boulevard, in the vicinity of Drexel boulevard, in the vicinity of Drexel boulevard, in the vicinity of

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SHIPP'S SUBDIVISION, near Cornell.
5 acres on Stony Island-av., near Cornell.
10 acres near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Halsted-st.
10 acres on South Englewood.
10 acres, Section 4, 39, 13.
Acre property and lots at Brighton.
20 and 5-acre blocks at Hinsdale.
20 acres west of Hinsdale, on railroad.
6 acres at Jefferson, subdivided.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 186 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SECTION 17, NEAR Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Halsted-st.
5 acres at Englewood.
5 acres at Englewood.
5 acres, near Central Park Station.
60 acres, Section 25, Township 40, Range 12.
3 lots, West Madison, near California.
Marble brick and frame houses, cheap, and well located.
Lots in all parts of the city.

G. A. LELAND, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ADJACENT TO the depot at South Englewood on monthly, quarterly, and yearly payments. A. F. NOBLE, Room 2, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE homes. 144 fifty-foot lots ($14,400). Loan allowed 60 days in which to retail this property at wholesale prices. $150 per lot (adjoining lots sold at $220 and $250). Terms, $25 cash, and $10 per month. These are available residence lots, near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Every purchaser will make money on his investment. EDMUND G. STILES, Agent, 175 East Madison-st., Room 51.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 60 ACRES, NEAR CHICAGO; choice land; suitable for market garden; cost of farm, or for a suburban residence. GEO. McKINNEY, owner, Room 2, Lind's Block.

FOR SALE—SAN DIEGO LAND AGENCY—Lots in the rising city of San Diego, beautifully situated, at $50 a lot; also five acre lots, $400 an acre; very cheap; will double in value in a few months. H. CORNELL & CO., No. 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS FOR TWO-thirds its value if taken soon, improved farm of 820 acres; also 320 acres of timber land fenced. All near railroad and within 60 miles of Chicago, in best farming country in Illinois. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARMS VARYING FROM 40 ACRES to 640, and from $1,500 to $16,000. Also on city property of terms, and one-third less than their real value. C. DELANO, Real Estate and Loan office, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES MICHIGAN PINE LANDS for sale cheap, or exchange for city or suburban property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1,600 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS FARM lands. Send for, or call and get circular, giving full description and prices. Titles perfect. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE in Chicago, two first-class farms, about 12 miles from Chicago; county seat of McHenry County. Apply at 74 and 76 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PAYING business property, 320 acres good farming land in Jefferson County, Nebraska. Also, lot in most flourishing town in same county. For particulars address P 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, well suited for subdivisions, $350 per acre. Improved farm in Missouri, 243 acres, well fenced, 200 acres in cultivation; 160 acres timber; good orchard; good dwelling, barn, carriage and outhouses. Also, two-story frame house, $11; also, 160 improved farm of 160 acres in Carroll County; best of soil, and first-class in all its appurtenances. Apply to W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty, 985 acres of valuable farming lands in Illinois; will sell for cash at one-fourth their present value. G. P. LACEY, 134 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 40 ACRE FRUIT FARM NEAR Cobden, on Illinois Central Railroad. 40 acres grain and fruit farm, well improved, with 2,000 bearing fruit trees, near Central Hill, at a great bargain. 160 acres near Wilmington, Ill., at $25 per acre. JOHN HISE, 27 South Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE REAL estate in Michigan to sell or exchange for merchandise or business; want at least a half interest. Address P 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—220 ACRES OF LAND IN MARIES County, Mo., or will exchange for good city or suburban property, and assume small encumbrance. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE, WELL-STOCKED FRUIT farm, on the lake shore, near St. Joseph, Mich.; good residence, fruit house, barn, etc.; grounds elegantly laid out. Cheap for cash or long-time property. Address J. B. SPENCER, 164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBurban property, choice Kansas lands. For particulars inquire at 183 Madison-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS OF 160 and 150 acres each; first-class improvements; price, $6,400 and $7,500 each; free and clear. South side residence property taken in exchange. J. W. BROWN, 988 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING THE CHOICEST town property in Colfax, with direct cheap transportation to settlers. Platte River Land Co., Basement 157 Fifth-av., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST-CLASS farm of 600 acres, all improved, and well adapted for stock raising, having on it a fine dwelling and outbuildings, situated 70 miles from Chicago, together with a large stock of young cattle, horses and implements, all ready for spring work, or will be exchanged, with or without stock, for Chicago property. Address K 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CIRCULAR BAR COUNTER, ice boxes, refrigerators, eastern round tables, chairs, desk, and crockeryware. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 82 Fifth-av., near Madison.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OUTFITS for the West, clothing, blankets, tents, and camp equipage, firearms and ammunition in great variety, harness, saddles, &c., of all kinds, rubber and canvas coats, covers, dump carts and harness for railroad excavating; blacksmiths' anvils at 8 cents per lb, tools, &c. Government Goods Depot, 126 and 127 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK of about $12,000, gold and silver jewelry and plated ware, will be exchanged for good city or suburban property, and assume some incumbrance. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THE CARPETS, AND LEASE OF a house containing 8 rooms, with cold and hot water, and bath room, and 9 good closets, with very low rent till May 1, 1874; said house is in fine order, and on all the most important city railroads. Also, the lease of a first-class boarding house. Address A. CANNIFF, No. 292½ State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TERRITORY IN A NEW patent right; also a new billiard table. Call at No. 10 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND RING, WORTH $300, FOR $150. Watch and chain (new) at a great sacrifice, and other unredeemed pledges. OTTAWAY, 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE. Inquire at 70 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD STEM-WINDING watches; also, three silver American watches (new) at half price; also, would pay for a good second-sized safe, if a bargain. O. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO BUTCHERS—FITTINGS of a butcher's store. Apply Monday or Tuesday on the premises. 8 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—AN ORDER ON A FIRST-CLASS piano house for less than its value. Address W F C, 101 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BARN ON THE SOUTH Side, between Monroe and Adams-sts., containing 14 stalls and 2 finished rooms; would make a good shop. Inquire at HENDRICKSON'S Boarding and Livery Stables, 804 and 806 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SAMPLE TRUNKS (NEW) at a bargain; also, a stock of notions, stationery, and fancy goods. Room 4 Garrett Block, corner of Clark and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—GOLD WATCHES AT HALF VALUE. Four hundred hunting-case watches for sale, worth $25, $30, and $35; a rare chance for subdivision. ALEX. H. GINN, 48 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CUCUMBER pickles, ready for table, at No. 44 West Lake-st. TOWNSEND & CRANE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO CANAL BOATS D. HESS and W. GURNER, in good condition and full capacity, now lying in canal at Lockport, Ill. Apply to DOCTOR WM. HANN & Co., Lockport, or the office of Illinois Stone Company, 484 Fifth-av. Jo M. McGENNISS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO BUFfalo and two to St. Louis. D 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF JAPANESE BEST silver plated spoons and forks, at half the usual prices. W. H. EDGAR, Jeweller, 261 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL BOAT, WITH STONE dock in perfect running order; will make a fortune for the right man in handling sand. GEORGE P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st., or 23 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW MILCH COW and calf, at 120 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE IN A well-appointed suite of rooms, now used for a dental office and small tenement, on South Side; rare chance for a dentist wishing to begin practice. Inquire at No. 3 Store 850 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR COAL CARTS, IN good repair. Call, or address, HARTWELL BROS., 59 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARplaques and phaetons, which we are offering cheap. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. I. S. POWER & BRO., 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DAPPLE-GRAY coupe horse. Can be seen in rear of 519 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE MEDIUM-SIZE TRUCK, two mules, and harness. Apply at 52 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES. ALSO A GOOD GROcery wagon, cheap; is large front to be seen at 747 West Madison-st. to-day.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS OF ALL kinds, open, square-box business buggies, and one light road buggy at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS, WITH WAGONS and harnesses. Inquire at Room 15, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL HEAVY TRUCKS, harness, &c.; also, horses of every grade. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON'S Boarding and Livery Stables, 804 and 806 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$150—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, PERfectly sound; reliable driver; not afraid of cars. Apply at 938 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES—GOOD DRIVERS; ONE FOR express wagon, buggy, or farm exchange. Will pay difference. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE YOUNG HORSE, WEIGHING 1,450 pounds, with or without harness and wagon, suitable for grocery business. Apply at W. SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, No. 22 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAETON complete for $250. S. E. PHILLIPS & SON, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 HAMBLETONIAN TROTTERS FROM 1,000 to 1,150 pounds weight; from 3:10 to 2:50 gait, blacks, bays, and sorrel geldings and mares, 30 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad. H. C. CHITTENDEN, Monee, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE and harness; purchaser can pay a large part in hauling. BAILEY BROS., 126 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON, AN open California buggy, and 2 sets single and double harness. Apply at OSCAR FIELD'S Livery Stable, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE PONY, KIND AND gentle; can be seen at 106 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD NORMAN HORSES AND a car-load of large mules, just from the country, at WALKER'S stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND HACK OR family carriage very cheap for cash, or will trade for lot. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

HORSES—SEND 50 CENTS AND GET RECEIPT for curing ring-bone and spavin. Address B 54, Tribune office.

IF ANY ONE SHOULD SEE THIS THAT WANTS A good horse, and is willing to pay $300 for a horse worth $500, can call at 169 West Adams-st.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

WANTED—HORSES, HARNESS, AND WAGON for real estate. Apply Room 47 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SECOND-HAND, HALF spring, square box, top buggy, and in good condition. Address, and state lowest cash price, N 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON IN trade for painting. Call or address C. D. FOUTE, 11 South Halsted-st., news depot.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagon; one covered preferred. Address 219 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE OR PONY, HARness, and buggy, square-box preferred. Parties having the same can find a cash customer by calling at 362 Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP, FOR CASH, A GOOD top or open buggy. Address X 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANADIAN HORSE FOR single work. Address J. L. LACY, care Box 156, city.

WANTED—A TWO SEATED STANDING TOP CARriage for one horse; must be a bargain. Address E. C., Tribune branch office, stating price and where it can be seen.

$200 WILL BUY A CLOSE CARRIAGE IN good running order, if taken immediately. Can be seen at 74 SCOTT'S Boarding Stables, rear of 18 and 17 Harmon-court.

MUSICAL.

A FIVE OCTAVE ESTEY ORGAN FOR SALE cheap for cash, on time, or to rent. Inquire at 170 Third-av., up stairs in front.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMITH'S AMERICAN organs for churches, halls, and parlors. Prices from $100 to $1,000. For sale only at S. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS $150 LESS THE regular price. I have no "ten thousand dollar" store rent to pay, hence can sell at a low figure; one 7 octave piano in good order to rent for $6. 251 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO, A NEW INSTRUment, remarkably fine tone, to be sold at a bargain; owner wishes to raise cash for building purposes. Address 490 Michigan-av. Piano can be seen after 2 p. m.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS HAVE BEEN awarded 75 first premiums for best pianos, and recommended by the highest musical authority of the world. Illustrated catalogues furnished free. S. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

I HAVE AN EXTRA GOOD PIANO TO RENT TO A careful party. Apply at 842 West Washington-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; RENTING A first-class piano, $5 per month. WM. R. PROSSER, 416 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXchange for new. Orders for tuning and repairing left at warerooms promptly attended to. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., cor Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD MELODEon for men's clothing. Address MELODEON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, NEW OR second-hand; price must be low; state price and name of manufacturer. Address B 66, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A 8 BUSINESS CALLS ME WEST, I WILL SELL at out my stock of stoves, house furnishing goods, horse, wagon, and lease of store; also a jobbing shop in complete running order; the above will be sold at a bargain. Address TINNER, Tribune office.

A BAR-ROOM WITH BOARDING HOUSE AND restaurant for sale. Inquire at 559 State-st., Sunday or Monday, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR sale, one of the best locations in the city, doing a good business; terms easy, made known on application; reason for selling, present owners wish to engage in other business. Address, giving name, and where an interview can be had, B 15, Tribune office.

A HARDWARE STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV. Also a business lot on North Wells-st., near Schiller; lot $2,200. Inquire of JOHN BUEHLER, 816 Milwaukee-av.

A NO. 1 BUSINESS CHANCE—A MAN WITH $6,000 to $8,000 can hear of the best opening in the city for business, present proprietor having too much other business to attend to it. A rare chance to make money, and will bear the closest investigation. Address, stating where an interview can be had, B 95, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A BUSIness where no capital is required. Will pay a salary if preferred. Call on or address C. H. CARSON, 191 West Madison-st.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE, IN THIS CITY, FOR sale. Also, one-eighth medium Liberty press, cheap. L 46, Tribune office.

A SMALL STOCK OF STOVES, TIN, AND HARDstock and fixtures good. Price, $2,000. An excellent opportunity. Address C 42, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY WITH A small capital to buy a cigar and toy store doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 90 and 92 South Water-st., up-stairs.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO GET in a ready well-established and go-ahead retail business. Energy business in this city, building and furnishing Goods; compelled to give up this good chance on account of family affairs; would also exchange for inside property; cheap and long lease. Inquire at 120 Blue Island-av.

A DRUG STORE IN THE WEST END, FOR SALE; stock and fixtures good. Price, $2,000. An excellent opportunity. Address C 42, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE—NEWS, CONFECTIONERY, notion, and cigar store, doing good business; low rent; 160 North Desplaines-st., for sale cheap for cash.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—A barber shop with five bath rooms, doing a large business, for sale; also a tobacco and notion store, both situated on Halsted-st., near Harrison, cheap, as I want to leave the city. M. BELANGER, 234 South Halsted-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD BLACKsmith, a wagon-maker, and a tinsmith, in Platteville, Grant County, Wis. Inquire of Platte River Land Co., basement, 157 Fifth-av., corner Madison-st.

A LUMBER YARD FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, All in one of the best locations on the North Branch, with a dock lease of over 200 feet. Address N 84, Tribune office.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE, IN GOOD LOcation, for sale at a bargain; all salable goods. Inquire for particulars at NOUKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Clinton-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND retail book and stationery business in a city of about 16,000 people. Sales last year about $40,000. Will sell some in cultivation; 160 acres timber land. Address P 77, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE AND NEWS STAND, WITH stock, doing a good business on the West Side for sale, $650. Apply to W. W. WATSON, Room 4, 127 La Salle-st.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE, IN A FLOURishing village on the C. & N. W. R. R., short distance from Chicago, where having been in successful operation for twelve years, with constantly increasing business; first-class reputation; can be largely increased if desired; building sufficient capacity for 20 men; terms easy. Address, for 5 days, H 88, Tribune office.

CORNER GROCERY, WITH COMPLETE FIXtures to be rented very cheap by a good party. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE; GOOD LOCAtion, brick store, cheap rent, no competition, for $1,700 cash; purchaser will call, provided with the funds, on the premises, 882 Archer-av.; must be sold; owner going out of city. P. FITZHUGH.

CORNER GROCERY STORE, WITH FIXTURES and small stock, for sale cheap. Address B 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE and pay difference in cash. The lease and furniture of a good-paying boarding house on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Address, Tribune branch office.

FOR SALE—A CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING business; also the best patent-right. D. SHONER, Patent Solicitor and Negotiator, Room 43, Central Union Block.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE, WITH COAL YARD and scales attached, for sale; business established; capital required, from $600 to $1,000. For particulars, call at 156 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brick hotel, furniture, stable, bus and team, all in good running order, doing a good business, in the City of Monmouth, on the C., B. & Q. and T., P. and St. Louis Railroads. Address, U 46, Tribune office, or GEO. W. LAVALL, Monmouth, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD REAL estate, the lease and furniture (complete) of a first-class private hotel, on Wabash-av. G. S. THOMAS, Office 163 La Salle-st., Room 16, first floor.

HALF INTEREST AND PARTNERSHIP IN A well-to-do meat and vegetable market for sale. Small premium required. For particulars, inquire at Tea Store 850 State-st.

HOTEL KEEPERS SECURE THIS BARGAIN. Neatest small brick hotel and billiard saloon on West Side, for $4,800, only $2,500 cash; house and furniture in good order, full of boarders, doing a fine business; the entire furniture, range, two billiard tables, and 4 years lease for sale, owner leaving the city. No better bargain in Chicago. H. G. COOLWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST IN SALOON AND CONCERT hall, known as the Pacific Variety, No. 95 West Madison-st., for sale. Must sell before the 15th on account of bad health. Apply on the premises.

IF YOU WANT A PAYING DRUG STORE AD-dress P 98, Tribune office.

LARGE BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT, WITH boiler and engine and machinery, suitable for a furniture, sash and door factory, or any business requiring power and large room; with privilege of manufacturing special goods commanding a large sale. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 13.

LONG LEASE, FIXTURES, AND UTENSILS OF bakery for sale. Two ovens. Good store trade. 294 South Morgan-st.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES, WITH FIXTURES, wagon and horse, for sale. Can be bought together or separate. Rent, $15; lease a long one. Address Madison-st., can be bought. Address N 77, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF MOVING TO SOUTH SIDE, The well-known Schweigert's Coffee House, Corner Canal and Washington-sts., For sale. Apply on the place.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE A SHIP-SMITH SHOP, stock and tools; good business done. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT, Dry Dock, West Harrison-st.

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE cheap for cash. 74 South Canal-st.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, HORSE AND wagon, with lease of store, in a good location, for sale at a bargain. Reason for selling, going East. Call at 378 Clybourn-av.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, WITH FIXTURES, FOR sale; first-class corner location and doing a good business. Reasons for selling, other business to attend to. Address R 30, Tribune office.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE—ONE-half interest in the factory, with a large trade already established; that can be bought at a low price if taken soon. This is an opportunity not often met with to step into a profitable and well-established business. For further particulars, address H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, ABOUT $6,000; BEST location on West Side; established business; low rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address T 97, Tribune office.

SALOON, LEASE, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE. 28 West Randolph-st. Painter and paper-hanger wanted.

THE BEST PICKYARD FOR A LOW PRICE, for sale. Pressed brick can be made worth $40 per 1,000. For particulars address H. R. WHIPPLE, Room 2, No. 9 South Canal-st., Chicago, or Z R B, Box 44, Wilmington, Ill.

TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS—TO LEASE, THE best located brick works and clay in Illinois, with machine, steam, and horse power, on railroad; also for sale land with clay adjoining. Inquire at Room 11, Phenix Block.

THE HOTEL AT BOWMANSVILLE KNOWN AS the Old Downer Place, for sale or exchange. A rare chance if taken at once. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

THE BEST LOCATED FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Office in the city for sale, doing a first-class business; well furnished and carpeted; price $200; a decided bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S 8, Tribune office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE GROCERY store, No. 253 Samson-st., corner of Ashland-av., cause of selling, owner going into other business.

TO BUSINESS MEN—RIGHTS FOR ILLINOIS AND other States for sale of very valuable patents, easily operated upon a moderate capital, is now for sale. Responsible parties wishing to examine the matter in person are requested to call upon or address E. A. JUDD, Aberdeen House.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND HAIR DEALERS—Stock, fixtures, lease and good will of a first-class hair store for sale. Apply at New York Emporium, 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY ISAAC C. MAGILL, 81 AND 83 South Clark-st.—I have a customer for a good grocery or grocery fixtures.

YOU CAN GET GOOD BUSINESS WITH STOCK of merchandise worth $4,000 for good real estate. Examine it. X 82, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A GOOD SALOON WITH stock and fixtures, and serve liquors; good trade and location. Inquire at 1061½ State-st.

$400 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 1030 West Randolph-st.

$700 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS RESTAUdoing a good business, containing a new hotel stove, 2 small stoves, tables, furniture, linen, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Rent, $50 per month, including a bedroom and use of bath-room in same building. For further particulars apply in person. H. J. GOODRICH, 268 Wabash-av.

$1,200—DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE-HALF interest in a drug store, centrally located. Physician or first-class druggist required. Sickness cause of selling. Address R 79, Tribune office.

$2,500—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SERIOUS sickness compels the sale of a profitable manufacturing business at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. The sale will embrace the right to manufacture and sell the same, the building and lease of ground it occupies, with complete outfit of fixtures and utensils to run the business. Demand for goods unlimited. For further particulars inquire of H. NILES, Manager, Investors' Exchange, 125 Clark-st., Room 44.

$3,000—SALOON AND DWELLING 34X50, NO. 2 Rucker-st., corner Kinzie, for sale. Lease of lot to May, 1877, at $100 per year. Will pay over 20 per cent interest. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

$3,000—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A FIRSTclass manufacturing business; low rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address T 97, Tribune office.

SALOON, LEASE, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE. 28 West Randolph-st. Painter and paper-hanger wanted.

THE BEST PICKYARD FOR A LOW PRICE, for sale. Pressed brick can be made worth $40 per 1,000. For particulars address H. R. WHIPPLE, Room 2, No. 9 South Canal-st., Chicago, or Z R B, Box 44, Wilmington, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO HELP KEEP HOTEL and sample rooms, newly fitted up. Westbrook House, 26 and 28 North Canal-st.

A PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the largest oil pressing and refining factories; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; assorting with equal capital, and to take place of resident partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, IN the hotel business, at the crossing of the N. P. R. R. and Missouri River. I will warrant the party to get the amount invested in eight months. Address Box 620, Duluth, Minn.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent; must be possessed of large means and good credit. To such a party is now offered an interest in the best business in the Northwest, with well-known and responsible parties, the object being to largely extend the business this spring. Address, with full name, for particulars, to GEORGE W. SHARP, Land's Block.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $5,000, IN a legitimate cash and good paying business; one that can take full charge of the financial post. Bookkeeping easy, as all transactions are cash. Address C 30, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN IN A manufacturing business; wholesale established; want to start into retail; good references required, and $2,000 in money to take half interest. Address C 44, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 OR $800 TO take the place of a retiring partner; business, manufacturing a tip top article of ready sale and very large profits; to the right man this is a fortune in a very short time. Address MANUFACTURER, 512½ Cottage Grove-av.

A PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF TWENty years' business experience, and at present connected with one of the largest houses in this city, building and furnishing Goods; compelled to give up this good chance on account of family affairs; would also exchange for inside property; cheap and long lease. Inquire at 120 Blue Island-av.

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A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. Large profit, and no risk. D P, Room 43, Central Union Block.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED paying business office; sick or silent, with $1,000 to $6,000 cash; safe and profitable. Address B 84, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN LIGHT MANUFACturing business with $200 to $500 capital required; well established. Best references furnished. Address I 99, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELLestablished saloon business. A conservative business man with $30,000 can find a business in every way satisfactory. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WHO can invest from $2,500 to $5,000, in a safe, legitimate, and lucrative business. Address D 97, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400—IN A PLEASANT business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 10.

A PARTNER WANTED, AS A PARTNER, by a good practical mechanic with a capital of $2,000 or $3,000, in the business of carriage manufacturing; business fully established, with all necessary tools, &c., having been in successful operation for the past 15 years in a thriving village on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., a short distance from Chicago. Address O 81, Tribune office, for 5 days.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL FROM $1,000 to $2,000. A gentleman, lady, good hotel-man can buy one-half interest in a hotel, centrally located, and doing good business. A good opportunity for the right man. Address B 76, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—$4,000 TO $5,000—TO JOIN an old established manufacturing business. Address S 97, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness (manufacturing), with $2,000 to $5,000 ready capital. The owner has invested $16,000 in purchasing the real estate. The business now produces a clear income of $5,000 per annum, and is rapidly increasing. For personal application to JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., 116 East Randolph-st., Monday, between 10 and 2. Security for money invested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. J. GILL, OF THE SOUTHWEST COLONY OF Colorado, will leave with a party for the colony on Tuesday next. The party is large, and will go West to join his party. Mr. G. is an old resident of Colorado, and will give any information and assistance in his power to those going with him. Call at once, at 171 East Madison-st., Room 1. GILL & HAWKES.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRIMONial News; No. 4 is out. Matrimonial News Company, Box 507, Chicago.

A WELL-KNOWN COMPOSER OF MUSIC WOULD like the leadership of a good choir in this city. The best of recommendations. Address P. O. Drawer 627, city.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, AND EXAMINED, BY an expert accountant. Posting and other office work accurately executed. Sets kept by the month for moderate compensation. Address H. J. DIXON, Room 1, 115 Dearborn-st.

BUTCHERS—THOSE X L C R MEAT-CHOPPERS and stuffers at 129 West Randolph-st. are the finest in the world. Come and see, or send for catalogue and price list.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 854 State-st.

EASY AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR ladies or gentlemen. Apply, 13 to 3, 111 Throop-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY MALE BABE 7 weeks old. Can be seen at 321 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors south of Harrison-st. Also land with clay adjoining. Inquire at Room 11, Phenix Block.

LIBERAL CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS in every language; libraries appraised at your residence if desired. Call or address BALDWIN'S Original Antiquarian Cheap Book Stores, 46 East Harrison-st. and 129 East Madison-st., near Clark.

MRS. BLONGEY, 242 WEST TAYLOR-ST., BEST midwife in Chicago. Never absent from home more than two hours at a time. The very best of references will be given. Speaks French, English, and Bohemian; will nurse monthly for $20 per week.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS—J. R. BROOKMAN, 1,190 Twenty-second-st., has just bought a handsome hearse; will let with or without carriages.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries—law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 70 West Lake-st., 214 East Madison-st.

PETER CALDWELL, ONE OF THE OLDEST liquor dealers in Chicago, established 1849. Liquors for family use or medicinal purposes, at 204 Washington-st., Tunnel.

PLAIN SEWING DONE AT HOME. GENTLEmen's shirts out and made. Apply at 83 Twenty-third-st.

QUIGG'S PARLOR SWING IS A USEFUL PRESENT for baby. Having a tray in front obviates dizziness, and prevents the child from falling out. Sent by express, C. O. D., $4.50. J. F. QUIGG, 233 West Madison-st.

REMOVED FROM 467 WABASH-AV. TO 82 SOUTH Clark-st., opposite old Court House. Our new firm name is TAYLOR & BROOKS.
Feb. 16, 1873. JOHN B. TAYLOR.

ROOM MATE DESIRED NEAR UNION Park; everything first-class. Inquire for THOMPSON, Manager Hannaford's Book Publishing Company, 188 West Lake-st.

SCRAP BOOKS—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND BLANK books, suitable for scrap books, at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Stores, 46 East Harrison-st., and 129 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO SUCH AS ARE AFFLICTED with rheumatism, asthma, fits, ulcers, catarrh, private or other diseases, by calling on DR. McCARY, 95 South Clark-st., we will prove something (free of charge) that will be of great interest to such as are afflicted with the above-named diseases. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

THE NORTH-WEST—FOR SALE BY STATES OR counties, in one of the best paying investments of the age, or will exchange for city property; business perfectly legitimate and easy to manage; pays 200 per cent. Call at Madison House, corner Market and Kinzie-sts., and ask for L. & W.

TAKE NOTICE—THE WHITE COACHMEN'S Union will meet every Saturday, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, n. w. corner of Clark and Eighteenth-sts. Young men who are willing to join the Union will be admitted, and will be taught in the principal duties of a coachman. Gentlemen who are in want of a coachman will find it to their interest to apply to JOHN J. HOFT, President of the Union, 231 Michigan-st., as the Union will furnish none but reliable coachmen. JOH

RAFFERTY.

O'Meara's Murderer Again Sentenced to Death.

March 7 the Day Fixed for His Execution.

A Feeling Address by Chief Justice Williams.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Circuit Court of Lake County, sitting at Waukegan, Chief Justice Williams presiding, Christopher Rafferty, the murderer of Police Officer Patrick O'Meara, was sentenced to death for the second time. The prisoner was brought into the court-room before the large crowd waiting outside the door was admitted. He looked remarkably well for a man who knew that his doom was sealed, and laughingly conversed with his counsel, Messrs. Small and Searles. Now and then, however, a sorrowful shade would come over his countenance, as he looked out upon the bright sunny day and the cheerful landscape that was visible from where he sat. When the outer doors of the Court House were thrown open, the large crowd without thronged in, and soon filled every space in the circumscribed hall of justice. Those who could not gain admittance mounted the banisters and window seats in the outer hall, where Bell and Kennedy were hung, and strained their eyes and necks while the proceedings within lasted.

Before the Court was formally opened, the Chief Justice and State's Attorney Reed and Mr. Small consulted together over the bill of exceptions taken by the defence. Some unimportant errors in it were corrected, and then the Judge attached his signature. The rulings of the Court with which the prisoner's counsel particularly join issue are the overruling of the motion for a new trial, the rejection of evidence touching the validity of the warrant which Officer Scanlan served upon Rafferty, and the rejection of evidence concerning the latter's drunkenness immediately preceding the murder.

When the lawyers had disposed of the bill to their own satisfaction, the Sheriff, with the customary "Hear ye!" three times repeated, called the attention of the spectators to the fact that the Honorable Circuit Court of Lake County was in session.

State's Attorney Reed asked that sentence be passed upon the prisoner.

Mr. Small desired to know if the records of the Court showed that the motion for a new trial had been overruled, and that leave had been asked to file a bill of exceptions.

The Court instructed the Clerk to make the necessary examination. That functionary replied that the records were complete.

The Court—Has the counsel for the defence any further remarks to make?

Mr. Small—Nothing further, sir.

The Court—Let the prisoner stand up.

Rafferty firmly rose from his chair, advanced a pace nearer the bench, and looked the Judge full in the eye.

The Court—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?

Rafferty—I ain't got nothing to say.

The Court then said:

At the September term of the Criminal Court of Cook County you were indicted for the murder of Patrick O'Mears. Subsequently you were tried in Cook County, and a verdict of guilty was rendered, and the punishment fixed by the jury at death by hanging. The Judge who tried that case passed upon the question of your guilt. When a motion for a new trial was made, the Court thought that the verdict was right, else he would have undoubtedly given you a new trial. The case then went up to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court reversed the verdict, and sent it back for a subsequent trial. The case then was taken to this county, and a trial was had before a jury taken from the body of this county. That jury was emphatically a jury of your own selection. The Prosecuting Attorney, in the exercise of his duty as a Prosecuting Attorney, is enjoined that he should not have any regard to the selection of that jury, and that you should not have all the challenges which the Court granted you. In the exercise of extreme caution, and with regard for your interests, I extended those challenges even beyond what the law gave you, as I conceived the right. I rejected from that jury every person who had formed any impression which it required testimony to remove, and the jury, after hearing all the evidence in the case, came back with a verdict of guilty, and fixed your punishment at death by hanging. A motion was then made for a new trial, which motion I overruled, believing at the time that the verdict of the jury was right. If I know how to give a man a fair trial, I have given it to you. I have extended the law, —stretched it, even,—in your favor. I came here knowing almost as little about this case as the jurors that tried it. I came here with no feeling of unkindness toward you, and I have none now. The only feeling, so far as I know, which actuates my own breast now, or at any previous moment, has been one of sympathy for you. If I did not, I would have sympathy for you, I certainly should have sympathy for your poor, blind, heart-broken mother, who was here, and who so certainly called up my sympathies in your behalf. But, although I came here with only knowledge of the facts of the case, yet, listening to the evidence which has been adduced before the jury, I have no doubt of the correctness of their verdict. I have no doubt not only that you killed that man, but that you killed him with so much deliberation, with so much of what the law calls malice prepense, that it was murder in the eye of the law; that you not only killed a man who was doing you no harm, who had never done you any harm, who had never even attempted to arrest you, or to do any act to help others to arrest you, but who, at the very moment that you fired the shot through his heart, taking deliberate aim for that purpose, begged you not to shoot him. Not only that; you turned on another man who had done you no harm, reading, as I understand, in low tones, a warrant that he had for your arrest, and attempted to shoot him. You then escaped, wandering about until you were taken by the officers, all of this makes out a clear, unquestionable case of murder, as it seems to me.

And now, in passing sentence upon you, it is not the Judge who passes the sentence; it is the law. I, as its minister, pass the sentence, and with no feeling toward you personally but one of kindness. But I believe that the sentence which I am about to pass is entirely just. The law requires me to fix the time of your sentence at not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five days from this time. It is a short time for a man to prepare for so solemn an event as awaits you, and I do hope that it may be spent profitably by you.

The sentence upon you is to be taken from the bar of this Court to the jail of this County, and there safely and securely confined until the 7th day of March next, and that, on that 7th day of March next, between the rising and the setting of the sun, within the walls of said jail, or within a yard or enclosure adjoining said jail, you be hanged by the neck, by the Sheriff of said county, until you are dead, and may God in His infinite mercy have compassion on your soul.

The only portion of the Judge's affecting address that seemed to touch the prisoner's heart was the allusion to his unhappy mother. He gulped down a sob, moved his hands uneasily, and then looked as placid and unconcerned as before. At the conclusion of the address he walked back to his seat, and whispered to Mr. Small:

"The Judge treated me pretty well, didn't he?"

The Court proceeded with its ordinary business. The crowd dispersed, and the condemned man was taken back to his cell in the jail below. The Times reporter had a short conversation with him, but nothing of any value to the public was ascertained. He said he felt well, was treated well, and was as happy as any one in his position could be. One of the Deputy Sheriffs reports that Rafferty said a few days ago that he had no hope of getting a *supersedeas*. Criminals did not generally get more than two trials, he thought.

There were but few of Rafferty's friends in the crowd of spectators yesterday, and they made themselves known at the conclusion of the proceedings by speaking threateningly of State's Attorney Reed. That gentleman has nothing to fear from them, however. Such loud-mouthed people rarely attempt to execute their threats. They blame Mr. Reed for every defeat sustained by Rafferty in the two trials, forgetting that he did nothing but his duty, and that the evidence against their friend was his greatest accuser.

Mr. Small, who has labored in the interest of Rafferty with ability and earnestness, will stick by him to the bitter end, and use every power he possesses to save his client's neck for a time, at least. As soon as the Lake County Clerk can furnish him with the records of the case, which will be in about ten days, he will bring his bill of exceptions before the Supreme Court, and argue for a new trial.

THE LATE H. W. BIGELOW.

At a regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., held Feb. 12, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, Henry W. Bigelow; and,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, that, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Henry W. Bigelow, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and the distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society, whose utmost efforts were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion, who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was the standard of emulation for his fellows, and a man whose virtues were no less marked in his private than in his public intercourse with his neighbors.

Resolved, That the heart-felt sympathy of the members of the Lodge be extended to his family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to each of the daily papers in the City of Chicago, for publication. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and framed in a suitable manner to be hung in the hall of this Lodge, as a conspicuous testimonial of our regard for our deceased brother.

THE WATER-BALANCE ELEVATOR.

What is Accomplished and Offered by the Baldwin Patent—An Hour with the Messrs. Hale.

Among the first of the beautiful blocks that are to characterize our new Chicago, was the lofty and splendid building of Messrs. Hale & Emerson, on the corner of Washington and State streets. It is a fine, probably the finest, instance yet exhibited of the utility and beauty of the Frear stone. Its facades are among the most striking in this city. It is very tall, and the observer instantly asks, what are you to do with the upper stories? The passenger elevator comes in to answer all such questions, and nowhere in Chicago more notably than in this building, where the Water-Balance Elevator is in use. It is so signal an advance on any and all other elevator systems that it is no wonder that it is visited by multitudes, not merely of curious gazers, but those interested to know its principles, and ready to adopt them if approved. In all other elevators the elevator is literally wound up and unwound, in its rise and fall, by steam-driven machinery. There is more or less noise inseparable from the reciprocating crank movement, and the play of cogs, and in all cases the movement of the elevator is known by clatter and jar extending to all parts of the building. There are numerous first-class hotels, where the rooms adjacent to the elevator shafts are almost untenantable from this cause, and even the most perfect elevator of the ordinary kind is not entirely free from this objection. All this is done away with in the Water-Balance Elevator, so completely and perfectly that it seems certain that it will be the only one admitted to use in localities where these features are demanded. We cannot better illustrate the principle than by laying our hand upon one of the large, heavy plate-glass windows of THE TRIBUNE Building. A touch of the finger slides it easily up and down, because it is equally balanced by a concealed window-weight. Note the smoothness of the rise and fall. Then imagine the inevitable jerkiness of a window-sash raised and lowered by turning a crank. There you have the best comparison of the elevators.

But here a difference arises that must be met. The weight of a window sash is a constant quantity, that of a passenger elevator varies. Sometimes it has a single passenger, sometimes a dozen. The balance must be adjusted perfectly to each demand. The ascending and descending balance is in an iron cylinder or bucket containing water. This slides smoothly inside a closed standing iron column, that rises from top to bottom of the building. The water is received and discharged in an instant. The adjustment is such that the water is shut off, and the elevator starts when an exact balance is secured. All this actually takes no more time than is required to bring a steam engine into play. This is the Water-Balance Elevator.

As to its motion, it is the perfection of smoothness. The iron cables play noiselessly over the great sheaves at the top of the shaft, and the speed is a matter of easy regulation at the brakes. The Water-Balance can go up and descend a third sooner than any in use without perceptible jar, and all absence of strain, for the descent of the balance-weight is not a dead fall, but is beautifully cushioned by the air in the cylinder shaft below the water bucket, or, in the reverse motion, the vacuum above the bucket has the same effect, at the same time acting as an additional safety. We cannot describe all the mechanism, simple and beautiful as it is, which belong to this Water-Balance Elevator, but in the matter of checks and brakes and safeguards against all possible accident from derangement or fracture, it is perfect.

As to safety appliance, there is no dependence placed in the usual springs, which, from long disuse, become unreliable, this should the ropes break, relying on the falling motion of the car, acting on a safety cord which brings into action the PATENT SAFETY ROLLER, in which there is no failure possible, it having been brought into trial-tests *over ten thousand times*.

To be understood, the Water-Balance Elevator must be seen. But how about the water? Simply this: The Water-Balance Elevator can be run at a saving of 30 per cent of the expense of the steam elevator, even where the supply is raised by a small steam engine from the city service mains to the supply tank at the top of the building. But the Water-Balance Elevator is only completely happy when, as in the building of the Messrs. Hale, the water from the mains well *overcharges pumps elected to the sixth floor by its own pressure*, and gives a constant supply at an expense so merely nominal that it only adds slightly to the interest account of construction. We find that practical men regard this combination the most wonderfully perfect, cheap, and simple that has ever been realized in mechanism here. And it is worth the while of any reader interested in the subject of elevators to consult Messrs. W. E. Hale & Co., at their office as above, and find the whole subject of elevators exhausted in a single visit. Very many will look no further. The artesian well is becoming so common in Chicago and other cities that it naturally enters into the question of elevator service, now made so thoroughly practicable, while the Water-Balance Elevator, as we have shown, may be introduced by any one at the small outlay for power requisite to carry the water to the top of the building.

CHICAGO HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

BEFORE THE FIRE.

The following table contains the names of the hotels destroyed, and shows the capacity of the same:

	No. rooms.		*No. rooms.*
Sherman	260	Everett	70
Tremont	225	Anderson's	80
Briggs	165	Andrews' European	50
Metropolitan	200	Burke's	60
Adams	120	Clarendon (N. Side)	50
St. James	130	Clarendon (S. Side)	40
Palmer	170	Jervis	40
City	60	Richmond	60
Clifton	100	Central	70
Bigelow	150	Hotel Garni	40
Matteson	140	New York	75
Massasoit	75	Washington	40
Nevada	125	Mansion	35
Garden City	125		
Orient	50	Total	2,965

SINCE THE FIRE.

The following table gives a general summary of the hotel capacity of the city, when the houses now in process of construction are completed:

	No. rooms.		*No. rooms.*
Grand Pacific	500	Maulton	105
Palmer	450	Barnes	125
Tremont	375	Transit	175
Sherman	275	West Side Sherman	120
Gardner	250	Metropolis	50
Matteson	200	Westminster	60
Clifton	175	New Hotel	250
Grand Central	120	West Side Clifton	60
Orient	120	West Side Briggs	50
Briggs	140	Uhlich House	100
Tremont Annex	130	Everett	50
Wood's Hotel	45	Halsted Str	65
Continental Hotel	75	Woodruff	80
City Hotel	35	Bigelow	50
Todd's Hotel	60	Avenue	100
Sand's Hotel	40	St. Caroline's Court	60
Adams Hotel	75	Bishop Court	100
Anderson's	125	Union Park	70
Burke's	72	Clarendon	60
Kuhns'	100		
St. Julien	85	Grand total	5,272
Central	200	Increased capacity	2,307

NORTH EVANSTON.

The Board of Canvassers on the vote taken on village organization have decided that they have no authority to listen to objections to the legality of the proceedings. Notice for the election of village officers will therefore be issued. Parties who are opposed to the organization of the village, claim that there have been such irregularities as to invalidate the whole proceeding, and propose to contest it immediately in the higher courts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

In connection with the announcement in Washington despatches, that Secretary Boutwell will certainly retire from the Treasury on March 4, it may also be mentioned that the Syndicate seems to be almost, if not quite, a failure. It does not seem to be generally known that the call for $100,000,000 5-20s of 1862 was *rescinded* by Secretary Boutwell on Feb. 7. It is rumored that, owing to the opposition of German bankers and German holders of 5-20s of 1862, only $25,000,000 of the new 5 per cents had been subscribed for up to Feb. 10. It is reported in Washington that, having been induced by the Syndicate to overstep the bounds of prudence in making the call, he will now call in the "sixty-two's," only as new bonds are subscribed by ordinary subscriptions, or as a gross sum shall be guaranteed by the Syndicate, and that his way must be perfectly clear before he will do more.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET.

As compared with the condition of a week ago money is much easier in the local market. The West has marketed the bulk of its hog-crop, and the wheat of the Northwest is not only coming in freely, but is going forward to the Eastern consumers freely at remunerative prices. If anything like a fair price could be got for corn, the West would feel rich, notwithstanding the lack of transportation for her products, but the low price and unfavorable prospects for this important crop has a depressing effect upon prices of all other articles of food, and upon the financial condition of the West generally.

Deposits at the banks have increased considerably in the last week, and the money has been lent freely to grain dealers, who are now the most numerous class of borrowers.

In the open market money is freely offered at 10 per cent on good local stocks for terms of 60 days to 10 months or a year. First-class grocery paper is scarce and goes easily at 10 to 12 per cent, while that of medium houses sells at 15 to 18 per cent. The paper of country merchants in fair standing, guaranteed by good city houses, and by them thrown upon the market, sells at about 18 per cent. Acknowledged accommodation paper sells at about 18 per cent.

New York Exchange is in large supply, owing to large shipments Eastward during the past week, and sells at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,540,020.20	$414,570.81
Tuesday	3,111,073.45	322,016.68
Wednesday	2,981,202.55	261,579.62
Thursday	2,676,932.01	285,168.87
Friday	2,969,716.71	224,721.08
Saturday	2,810,426.85	292,258.07
Total	$18,309,371.77	$1,802,314.83
Corresponding week last year	13,486,056.15	1,678,625.10

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140	
Third National Bank	130	135
Fifth National Bank	132	135
Commercial National Bank	130	135
German National Bank	130	130
Northwestern National Bank	205	
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	
National Bank of Illinois	108	
National Bank of Commerce		100
Chicago City Railway	160	
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	108	111
Elgin Watch Company	101	
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	105	110
Chamber of Commerce	95	100
Traders' Ins. Co	98	100

Sales.

$10,000, Elgin Watch stock at 101¾.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	115½	115¾
5-20s of '64	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65, January and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅛@116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
10-40s	114	114¼
U. S. 7s (New Issue) ex int	113¾	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Bonds, County and Township 10s		98@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¾@110¼
Gold Exchange		114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114¾
100's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Gold sold at 114¾, 114¾, 114¾, closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans 1 to 6 cent for carrying. Daily clearings were $77,000,000. Specie export for the week, $759,802.14.

Government bonds quiet and unchanged.

Money was active early in the day, at 1-64 to 1-32 for call loans, but, in the afternoon, the rate dropped to 7 per cent. Late in the day, loans were 3 per cent. The bank statement is very unfavorable. The banks made a reduction, on $5,487,400, in their reserve, and are now $1,299,000 below the 25 per cent required by law.

The stock market was weak in tone, and lower prices prevailed early in the day; business was exceedingly active, and the decrease in the gold premium until half-past 12. An unfavorable bank statement was then anticipated. A vigorous selling movement was noted, which carried down prices ¾ to 1¾ per cent. The market closed heavy, but somewhat dull, at quotations lower than those on the earlier calls.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	115½	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	76½	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	73¾
W. U.	87½	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	44½	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	96½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68¾	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	114
Pacific Mail	72¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	115
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	104½	C., C. & I. C.	93
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q	118
Harlem	120½	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	41½
Michigan Central	110	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	33¼
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	87¾
Northwestern pfd	90¼	Central Pacific bonds	112¾
Rock Island	112¾	Del. Lack. & Western	103¾
N. J. Central	104½	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	51¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,537	3,801	5,719	1,923
Wheat, bu	37,980	2,433	10,070	1,050
Corn, bu	109,965	46,744	6,680	21,697
Oats, bu	36,560	28,110	14,399	11,862
Rye, bu	2,077	1,387	....	400
Barley, bu	20,090	8,540	9,853	3,600
Grass Seed, lbs	148,592	107,260	120,773	66,141
Flax Seed, lbs	8,460	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	79,490	10,950	14,100	4,260
Cured Meats, lbs	152,670	42,930	1558,686	2002,076
Beef, brls	....	....	70	....
Pork, brls	70	280	325	1,018
Lard, lbs	107,350	130,910	876,900	260,150
Tallow, lbs	23,788	16,170	21,800	....
Butter, lbs	66,062	35,625	37,540	7,192
Dressed Hogs, No	3,507	3,697	2,759	827
Live Hogs, No	13,335	11,990	8,043	4,170
Cattle, No	1,220	1,486	897	942
Sheep, No	966	1,019	1,927	671
Hides, lbs	111,065	92,340	17,900	81,710
Highwines, brls	175	658	403	401
Wool, lbs	55,370	90	22,270	....
Potatoes, bu	1,800	1,333	8	....
Lumber, M feet	420	578	606	506
Shingles, M	960	600	1,033	441
Lath, M	....	112	64	....
Salt, brls	....	425	962	657

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,063 bu wheat; 1,342 bu corn; 600 bu rye; 2,847 bu barley. Witdrawn for do during the past week; 42,411 bu wheat; 13,634 bu corn; 7,598 bu oats; 8,834 bu rye; 32,157 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 109 cars wheat; 245 cars corn; 52 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 83 cars barley. Total, 456 cars, or 186,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Feb. 15, 1873.*	*Feb. 8, 1873.*	*Feb. 17, 1872.*
Flour, brls	30,179	39,584	17,686
Wheat, bu	268,638	226,576	26,474
Corn, bu	642,090	544,165	269,295
Oats, bu	200,375	213,270	113,631
Rye, bu	22,006	24,616	10,968
Barley, bu	95,070	104,875	35,730
Dressed hogs, No	29,948	37,221	21,104

SHIPMENTS.			
Beef, brls	60	226	....
Pork, brls	329	3,373	....
Lard, lbs	691,220	4,856,849	....
Meats, lbs	764,330	10,558,123	....

Live hogs, No..... 88,133 121,945 82,640
Cattle, No..... 7,925 13,160 8,030

SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	24,276	26,766	14,952
Wheat, bu	57,049	61,192	15,794
Corn, bu	31,068	26,307	191,224
Oats, bu	75,508	76,259	69,932
Rye, bu	7,327	2,803	9,533
Barley, bu	54,083	25,619	21,654
Dressed hogs, No	28,024	24,115	14,880
Live hogs, No	41,219	34,567	20,939
Cattle, No	5,546	5,567	6,990

It is stated, on good authority, that Mr. Seaverns has no sulphur apparatus in his grain cleaning mill, and uses no sulphur, as might be inferred from an article on grain doctoring, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. Mr. Seaverns says that he does not do that sort of business. It was stated on 'Change today that the sulphuring process is chiefly carried on in the establishment of Howe & McMullen, and at another place on Canal street, the names of the proprietors of which were not mentioned. Barley is sent from other "transfer houses" to be doctored at the sulphur mills.

It is well known that the Illinois Central Elevators are so full that they can take in but little more grain till some of that on hand has been moved out. It was stated to-day an offer has been made to buy a large lot of corn on the line of the Central Railroad, and load it direct into vessels, if the proprietors of the elevators would transfer it at 1c per bu. It is said that they have refused to perform the service for less than 2c; the charge that includes the right to 20 days' storage, which they cannot give. It is thought probable that the transaction will not be perfected, if the above terms are insisted upon, in which case the grain in question will probably be held back till spring, for want of storage facilities here.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, as is usual on Saturday, there being very little done before noon, except in wheat. Prices were generally well maintained. There are no new features in regard to the transportation question. Our railroads have all the business they can do, and a good deal of produce is under orders for shipment as soon as it can be sent forward. It now seems probable that tolls on the Erie Canal will be reduced 50 per cent, instead of being advanced 100 per cent, as was proposed.

There are no new developments in the grocery market. Fair activity prevailed in all departments, and prices were uniformly firm. Business is not so active as at the corresponding period last year, but the movement is quite as large as could reasonably be expected, and a good feeling seems to prevail among the trade generally. Coffees were again quoted strong, and there are indications of a further advance. The weakness so long prevalent in the sugar market has now disappeared, the feeling developed to-day being one of firmness. Rice, syrups, spices, soaps, teas, and most other articles in the list, were firm at the quotations. Dry goods were in good request, both to supply local and interior wants. In prices there were no decided changes, a slight advance in one or two brands of prints and bleached cottons being the only alterations noted. Stocks are large and attractive, and, all things considered, a very satisfactory business is doing. No change took place in the butter market. The demand continues active, and, under a light supply, the recent advance is easily sustained. Bagging was unchanged. Grain bags were moving on a liberal scale, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks ruled quiet. The canned goods trade was again active. Orders from country dealers were numerous and liberal, and most goods in the list were held with pronounced firmness. Peaches and oysters were exceptions, though there was no quotable decline in these. Cheese remains firm. Coal was quoted quiet and steady at $12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie; at $10.00 for Blossburg, and $7.00 for Wilmington. There was only a small amount of trading in the hay market, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly restricted to meeting local wants. Dealers still find it impossible to procure cars; otherwise there would be a fair Eastern movement, and better prices would prevail. Hides were again weak and unsettled. Buyers are holding off, and, as stocks are beginning to accumulate, are lauding at lower rates. Quotations to-day were 10¼@10¾c for heavy, and 11¾@11¾c for light green cured. No changes were noted in the oil market. A fair number of orders were placed at 21@21½c for carbon; at 72c for extra lard; at 92@97c for linseed, and at 80@82c for turpentine. Leather, wool, tobacco, and paper stock were without material change.

Lumber and building materials remain comparatively quiet, and prices are without essential variation. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and steel were unchanged; the demand continues moderate and prices rule steady. The upward tendency in tin plate continues, and an advance will probably be made soon to correspond with the recent advance in Welsh plate, which declined and now quoted at $5.37½, with 12½c off for round lots; this was occasioned by a decline at the factories. Wool, broomcorn, and hops remain dull and unchanged. The demand is confined to small lots for immediate consumption. Seeds were in moderate request. The offerings were liberal, and prices ruled weak, though without quotable change. Timothy met with a good inquiry, but the offerings are largely composed of inferior stock, which sells slowly. The receipts of eggs were very liberal this morning, and consequently prices are ruling weak, and quotable 10c lower. Potatoes are in fair local demand, and steady at previous prices. Apples, cranberries, oranges, etc., met with a fair local inquiry. Cocoanuts was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were more active, and steady at the quotation of the past few days. There was a better demand, but holders were unable to obtain an advance, owing to continued dullness in New York. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, both by shippers and packers. The market opened somewhat lower than on yesterday, in sympathy with a slight decline in the price of live hogs, but soon recovered, and ranged steady, as on Friday, at $5.05 for heavy, and $5.10@5.15 per 100 lbs for light, closing firm. Sales were reported of 235 head at $5.20; 260 at $5.15; 71 at $5.12½; 244 at $5.10; 376 at $5.05; 214 at $5.00; 40 at $4.95; 403 dividing on 200 lbs at $5.05@5.15; 202 do at $5.00@5.10. Total, 3,045 head.

Provisions were moderately active but irregular. Mess pork was in good demand and firm at yesterday's quotations, till near the close, when it was broken down 10c per brl by imperative offerings, weakening in sympathy with the easier feeling in live hogs. Lard was strong, and 2¼@5c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were in good request, and generally held ¼c per lb higher, except hams, which advanced ¾c, being scarce. There were a good many orders on the floor for meats at yesterday's quotations; but some of the holders were unable to purchase, owing to the advance. The leading packing firms are reported to be on the eve of closing, owing to the fact that the greater Eastern demand is putting up the price of hogs to a point at which they do not consider it safe to buy. There is, however, no doubt that considerable quantities of mess pork will yet be made here this season, if the quality of the hogs yet to come forward will permit it, as the speculative demand is in excess of the present supply, our hogs having been principally cut into meats this season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.75@12.80; do seller March, $12.85@12.90; do seller April, $13.15@13.20; do seller May, $13.40; prime mess, $11.25@11.50; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash or seller February, $7.47½@7.50; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.75@7.80; do seller May, $7.85@7.90. Green hams at 9¼@9¾c for 16-lb averages, and 8¾@8¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3¾c; do rough sides, 5¼@5⅝c; do short ribs, 5¾c; do short clear 6¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, and 6¾@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4½c. English meats, 6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear; 9¼@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,850 brls mess pork seller March at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 250 brls do seller April at $13.25; 1,710 tcs lard at 7½c; 100 tcs do last evening at $7.40; 40,000 lbs shoulders (country) at 4c; 100,000 lbs do seller April at 4¼c; 250 boxes shoulders at 4¼c; 100 lbs sweet pickled do at 5¾c; 200 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 150,000 lbs short ribs seller last half March, and 150,000 lbs do seller first half April, at 6¾c; 60 boxes do at 6¾c cash; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 1,000 boxes do, part seller March, at 6¾c; 5,000 pcs green hams on private terms; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 80,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 9c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 9¼c; 100 tcs do at 9¾c; 50 tcs do (22 lbs) at 8½c; 155 tcs white grease at 6¼c; 100 tcs yellow do at 5¾c; 25 tcs do at 5¾c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions in this city during the past week:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Beef, brls	60	226
Pork, brls	329	3,373
Lard, lbs	691,220	4,856,849
Meats, lbs	764,330	10,558,123

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following statistics of hog packing to date:

	To date, 1873.	*To date, 1872.*	*Total last season.*
Chicago	1,236,378	1,113,933	1,229,206
Cincinnati	600,000	640,000	636,841
St. Louis	535,000	400,000	417,033
Louisville	311,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	273,000	283,000	313,113
Indianapolis	175,000	160,000	172,109
Peoria	103,000	95,000	96,229
Kansas City	166,000	80,000	83,000
Total	3,399,428	3,083,465	3,279,038

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

With an advance in the price of hogs, during the last ten days, of fully 30c per 100 lbs, both on live and dressed, the country has been scoured far and near, and the boasted reserves of the smaller points have suddenly disappeared and been concentrated here. Our receipts, notwithstanding, have not been so large as we were led to expect, but there is no doubt the country has been more closely gleaned than has been the case for many years. Greatly to the gratification of the shippers of live stock, the railroad companies have furnished them more liberally with cars, and, the Eastern markets promising favorably, they have run the market for hogs up to such prices as to prevent packers from operating, so the season may be regarded as virtually closed.

The Eastern, Southern, and foreign operators who have dreaded taking on stock in view of the threatened large supplies, are beginning to regain confidence, and prices of all products are legitimately and steadily advancing. Mess pork is, perhaps, the most favorite product at present, for the reason that the quality of the hogs now being received will not permit of its being manufactured, while it is well understood that the manufacture through the country has been most limited, many large points not having packed a single barrel, and the stock of all being light in the extreme. All products, however, share in the general improvement, and packers begin to look brighter, and operators more confident of being able to carry through the year. The knowledge that the stocks at the opening of the season were so completely exhausted (notwithstanding the ruling prices from last August on were from 20 to 75 per cent higher than they are at the present time, and that the first half million hogs went into almost immediate consumption) leads operators to regard with carelessness the much talked of increase in the packing, and to feel that there is but little prospect of danger to blight their hopes for the future.

Flour was dull, but with no particular change in prices, holders being firm in their views, though the demand was very limited, either for the local trade or for shipment. The receipts were light, and our stocks are still small. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 300 brls do (Glory